

The Nation

VOL. XLII.—NO. 1057.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1885.

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THE CENTURY CO., 33 East 17th St., NEW YORK.

The Nation.

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The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1885.

The Week.

THE selection of George Bliss for Chairman of the Platform Committee at the Saratoga Republican Convention was perhaps the most telling and incisive expression of the Convention's contempt for the principles of civil-service reform. Mr. Bliss was not slow to perceive the significance of his mission, which he improved by applying a derisive epithet to the friends of reform while reading the resolutions. This was received with laughter and applause by his fellow-delegates. The scene was in some of its features like that in which Mr. Flanagan of Texas took so conspicuous a part in the Chicago Convention of 1880, with the difference, however, that Flanagan met with a prompt rebuke at the hands of General Garfield, and was summarily extinguished by the Convention, while the impudence of Bliss met with no remonstrance from any quarter. The occasion of this gratuitous insult is found in the first resolution of the platform, which, after commending the civil-service laws of the State and nation, and calling for their enforcement, "as far as possible," endorses the Earl bill, which was defeated in the last Legislature. "Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors," says the platform, "who are shown by competitive examinations to possess the necessary requirements, should be given the preference in certification and in appointment." It was upon this paragraph that the question was put to Chairman Bliss, "whether soldiers would have to compete with college graduates," to which that humorist replied that the resolution meant that "if the soldier stood at 80 and the dude stood at 100 in the examination, the soldier should get the appointment." This interpretation of the platform was accepted by the Convention with hilarity, and nobody had a word to say in opposition.

The Earl bill thus endorsed attacks the vital principle of civil-service reform by substituting in the place of fitness for the office something entirely different, as for instance horsemanship, marksmanship, gunnery, infantry tactics, wounds received in battle, or a certificate of honorable discharge from the army or navy. The friends of the reform have not objected to the rule that a preference should be given to veterans upon an equal showing proved by competitive examination; but they perceive as clearly as Mr. Bliss does, that when something else is made by law superior to the examination as a test for appointment, the essential principle of civil-service reform is gone, and that the door is open for the introduction of any other test. It is a small step from the exemption of veterans to the exemption of the sons of veterans, and after that to the exemption of all sorts of disabled and worthy people; and after a sufficient number of exceptions have been made on military and humanitarian grounds, the transition will be

easy to exceptions on political grounds. If exceptions are allowed in any one case, the resisting force in all other cases will have been dissipated. The friends of civil-service reform can no more allow a dispensation in favor of soldiers and sailors from competitive examination, than the temperance societies can admit tipling heroes or the Christian church swearing dragoons.

The friends of revenue reform will find as little encouragement in the platform adopted at Saratoga as those of civil-service reform. The resolution on the tariff, while appearing to endorse the Republican national platform of last year on that subject, is distinctly inferior to and more reactionary than the latter. The Chicago platform pledged the party to "correct the inequalities of the tariff." This was a promise of tariff revision which has not yet been fulfilled. The Saratoga platform pledges the party expressly not to correct these inequalities. It opposes any revision whatever, and also any agitation for revision, "until the full effects of the revision of 1883 can be fairly estimated." The full effects of that revision have been not merely estimated, but officially ascertained to be equal to less than 3 per cent. of reduction, where 20 per cent. had been recommended by a Republican Commission backed by a Republican Administration.

The Republican State ticket is remarkable for its uniform excellence. Every man on it not only is unobjectionable, but has a positive fitness for the office for which he is named. It is a long time since either party in this State has put before the voters a list of names for which an honest man could take a greater pleasure in voting than he can for this. What is the meaning of it all? Why, simply that the discipline to which the Independent voters subjected the Republican party last year has done its managers a vast amount of good. If there had been no revolt last year, there would have been no such ticket as this now. The delegates, who came together with no very sanguine hopes of victory, separated with the general belief that their ticket would be elected because it deserved success—that is, because they had acted in such a way as to win back the voters whom they drove away last year. They had let the Convention run itself, and they have treated the voters of the State to the extraordinary spectacle of a ticket which has not on it a single name that was put there by Machine influence, or through the familiar agency of a "deal." The Independent voters may well plume themselves upon the good effect of their "recreancy." Instead of being "bounced" from the party as traitors, they have been permitted to "dictate" the nomination of the party's entire ticket.

The resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention on the subject of civil-service reform are less satisfactory than those of the Republicans, and their shortcomings are emphasized by the contrast which they offer to the platform drawn up by Mr. Hewitt, whose

endorsement of President Cleveland's course and policy could not well be improved upon. Let the Civil-Service Act be honestly executed as it is, says Mr. Hewitt; let there be an equitable division of all non-political offices, to be accomplished by filling vacancies as they occur "with Democrats of approved character and fitness, until the fair division of offices favored by Jefferson shall have been reached." Then let the principles of the Civil-Service Law be extended to all offices of a merely ministerial character. "Believing," he continues,

"that President Cleveland is acting and intends to act upon the doctrines proclaimed by the highest Democratic authorities and approved by the people, we tender to him our hearty support in the execution of the reforms upon which he has entered, and which we hope he will follow up until the administration of the Government shall be placed upon the firm foundations of honesty, capability, and economy." Such a platform as Mr. Hewitt's would have satisfied every reasonable aspiration, and would have strengthened the President in his honorable endeavor to live up to his ante-election pledges. Instead of this, or anything like it, we are greeted with a demand that the work of the Civil-Service Commission up to the present time shall be declared null and void; that the lists of eligible candidates for the civil service, which have been open to Democrats as freely as to Republicans from the beginning, shall be torn up, and this demand backed by a perfectly unfounded charge that the Commission has performed its duties heretofore in an unfair and partisan spirit. Through the whole of this tirade against the Commission it is easy to see that what the Convention wanted was a beginning of the work of civil-service reform "on the ground floor," to the end that the Democrats may get into the position of advantage which they say the Republicans now enjoy. The consequence and corollary of such a proceeding would be that the Republicans would overturn the doings of the Commission on the first opportunity, and the opportunity would not be long in coming.

The completed Democratic ticket has one fairly good name upon it, that of Mr. Chapin, the renominated Comptroller, but that will be an insufficient haven for the salvation of the whole lump. Mr. Chapin was slated "to go" by the Hill wire-pullers, but the necessity of making some concession to public sentiment finally compelled his nomination. The remainder of the ticket is not to be compared for a moment with the same portion of the Republican ticket. Mr. Flower's name in the second place supplied a needed ray of humor to the combination. Anything funnier than the rise, progress, and collapse of the Flower boom has seldom happened in our politics. There was never anything behind it except Mr. Flower's pocket-book. One year ago the boom was lifted by this backing alone into national prominence, and was labelled, at the owner's expense, "Presidential Candidate." It was taken to Chicago and placed in a "Headquarters," and when the balloting began in the Convention it disappeared. This summer it was again put in working order and la-

belled "Candidate for Governor." It was paraded all over the State and finally placed in a "Headquarters," with a beautiful banner on the outer wall, at Saratoga. When the balloting began in the Convention it polled just one vote.

The Hinckley attempt to test the constitutionality of the Civil Service Act by a quo warranto ended on Saturday, as was expected, in a farce, in which the lawyer, Mr. Miller, made a sad exhibition of folly or ignorance. Judge Wallace declined to hear arguments from the defendants' counsel as unnecessary, and Hinckley's counsel was able to produce no precedents that would give his client any standing in court, so the Judge shut him up incontinently. We predicted some such termination as this to the affair weeks ago. The amount of attention the Jeffersonians gave the proceeding, and the delight over it which some of them exhibited, were melancholy but not surprising exhibitions of senile childishness on the part of these aged men.

The President's letter to Mr. Dorman B. Eaton is an admirable statement of his position and its difficulties, and at the same time a rebuke under which Republican politicians even more than Democrats ought to wince. Nothing truer about the means of establishing the merit system in the public service on a sure and lasting foundation has ever been said than this:

"The success which thus far has attended the work of civil-service reform, is largely due to the fact that its practical friends have proceeded upon the theory that real and healthy progress can only be made as such of the people who cherish pernicious political ideas, long fostered and encouraged by vicious partisanship, are persuaded that the change contemplated by the reform offers substantial improvement and benefits. A reasonable toleration for old prejudices, a graceful recognition of every aid, a sensible utilization of every instrumentality that promises assistance, and a constant effort to demonstrate the advantages of the new order of things, are the means by which this reform movement will in the future be further advanced, the opposition of incorrigible spoilsmen rendered ineffectual, and the cause placed upon a sure foundation."

The whole letter, in fact, is conceived in a spirit of frankness and statesmanship which entitles it, short as it is, to the careful study of politicians of both parties—both the humbugs who use the reform simply as a means of making trouble, and the honest men who apparently still live under the baleful superstition that a reform is not a reform unless we get it from Republicans. Republicans must, if they are sincere about this matter, welcome all changes in the right direction, from whatever source they come, and instead of rejoicing over the opposition which a reforming Democratic President experiences from his own party, help him to overcome it.

Instead of any such encouragement and recognition, Republican newspapers and conventions, though knowing well that what the President has done and is doing for reform is being done in the teeth of strong opposition from his own party, have nothing for him but flouts and sneers and denunciation. Senator Warner Miller, in opening the Republican Convention at Saratoga, gave his audience to understand that the only change President Cleveland had made in the service was to appoint "jail-birds." And the plat-

form actually gave out that all he had done was to remove "faithful Republican officers" on the plea of offensive partisanship, and put bad characters, some of them jail-birds, in their places. Is this fair? Is it honest? Is it calculated to give people any confidence in the sincerity of anything which men guilty of such talk say about civil-service reform? What are we to think of abuse of a Democratic President for not keeping 100,000 Republican partisans in their places, from men who in their twenty-five years' tenure of office probably never gave a place to a Democrat which a Republican of any kind could be got to fill?

The *Herald* publishes a bill purporting to be a copy of Congressman Warner's silver compromise measure. The authenticity of the copy is not vouched for by any responsible person. We infer that it is the first draft of Mr. Warner's ideas, embodying its outline, rather than the perfected plan which he desires to substitute for the existing silver-coinage act. The first criticism to be passed upon the measure as printed is that it is in some parts quite incomprehensible. The second is that it would introduce endless and interminable confusion into our already heterogeneous currency system. A third and greater objection is that it proposes to make the Government an insurer of the price of silver bullion, not merely from month to month, but for all time—that is, as long as the law remains in force. The latter provision is couched in these words:

"They [the bullion certificates] shall be redeemable on presentation at the Treasury or Sub-Treasury in the city of New York, in lawful money, or, at the option of the Secretary of the Treasury, in silver bullion at its market value at the time of redemption."

Although the bill provides for a monthly ascertainment of the market price of silver, and gives the Secretary of the Treasury the option of redeeming the certificates either in lawful money or in bullion, it is clear that he must give a thousand dollars' worth of bullion for a thousand dollars' worth of certificates. If silver has declined between the time of issue and the time of redemption, he must deliver not the same number of ounces that were deposited, but the same value, or dollars' worth. The option given to the Secretary is therefore of no importance. It can make little difference to the Government whether it pays a thousand dollars' worth of gold or a thousand dollars' worth of silver, the two things being equal to each other in the market. This is not such a compromise as the opponents of the Bland bill can safely accept. A measure making the certificates "redeemable by the Government in an equal weight of silver bullion to that named in the certificate or in lawful money," at the option of the Secretary, as stated by Mr. Edward Atkinson in his speech at the Bankers' Convention, would be unobjectionable in principle.

It seems as if Secretary Manning was either a little too hard or too soft on poor Mr. Hedden, in writing to the District Attorney to call his attention to "the scandalous and very defective condition of affairs respecting the examination of the baggage of passengers arriving at this port"—i. e., the lavish

way in which the inspectors take bribes from the passengers. The inspectors are Hedden's subordinates. It is his business to look after them, and see that they do their duty, and punish them for not doing it, and to report them to the District Attorney, in any case calling for criminal prosecution. If, therefore, Mr. Hedden is competent to control them, it is unjust to him to ask the District Attorney to look after them. If he is, however—as we suspect—not competent, if his poor, weak head has been more occupied of late with "politics" than with the duties of his office, is it not Mr. Manning's duty to dismiss him promptly and put a fit man in his place? We are, in truth, inclined to believe that this letter to Mr. Dorsheimer is a sort of indirect warning to poor Hedden to prepare for a tragic ending to his official existence.

We trust Mr. Manning has had his attention called to the objections to the appointment of Marcus Hanlon to be Treasury Agent. It is an appointment so bad as to be almost ridiculous. He is no more fitted to be a supervisor of others than a wolf is to be a watch-dog. He was in serious trouble about whiskey frauds, if he was not indicted for them, as long ago as 1864, and his career since has not been such as to win the confidence of the more judicious. Moreover, considered from the political point of view, he is an absurdity also. He edited a rabid Blaine paper, called the *American Protectionist*, during the late campaign, in which he produced the usual silly arguments of his kind against Mr. Cleveland's election. We hope Mr. Manning will investigate him.

Secretary Whitney's letter to Captain Matthews, President of the board of appraisal appointed to make an estimate of the amount due to John Roach & Son for work on the unfinished cruisers, *Boston*, *Atlanta*, and *Chicago*, cannot be considered unfair in terms or inimical in spirit to the contractors. He instructs the appraisers to consider the contract as a valid and binding one on the Government, and mentions incidentally that the Attorney-General's opinion upon the *Dolphin* contract does not apply to the cruisers, since there was no requirement as to the speed of the latter. He also cautions them to bear in mind that the Department has neither formed nor expressed an opinion as to the character of the work performed upon these vessels to the prejudice of the contractors. He suggests, that in reaching the value of the work as it stands on each of the cruisers, the contract price be taken as the starting-point, and an estimate be made of the cost of finishing them as per contract, and that the difference between the two sums, less the amount already paid to Mr. Roach, be taken as the sum still due him; and that, in arriving at the amount necessary to complete the ships, it will be proper to take into consideration the opinions and suggestions of the contractor, his counsel, and his assignees. Finally, that the contract itself is to be their guide, and that their judgment is to be made up on their own responsibility. These instructions are entirely fair upon their face, and it is to be hoped that the appraisers will leave no room for a lawsuit to grow out of their action. In estimating

the cost of finishing the ships according to contract, the opinion of the assignees, if backed by an offer to do the work under Government inspection, ought to be decisive, and it is only fair to Mr. Roach and to his bondsmen and creditors that the appraisement should be made with the least possible delay.

The white men who mine coal at Seattle, Washington Territory, having served notice upon the Chinamen at work there that they must leave the place within twenty-four hours, and the warning having been obeyed, the former promptly burned and pillaged the property of the latter. The Rock Springs method of dealing with objectionable characters and complexions has now been put in practice at Duquoin, Ill., where the white men employed in coal mining have served notice on the colored men, not Chinese, but American citizens of African descent, that they must leave within a given time, or take the consequences. The Sheriff of the county has been called on to protect the colored miners, and the Governor of the State is to be called on if the Sheriff is unable to afford the necessary protection. The Kuklux outbreak at Duquoin will probably be suppressed without difficulty, public opinion in Illinois being ranged pretty decisively on the side of the colored man when his equal rights are denied to him. The Republican officials of the State will scarcely allow anybody to say that they insist upon a measure of fair dealing and humane treatment to the blacks in Mississippi which they are not prepared to enforce at home; and this must be well known to the white miners who have taken upon themselves to drive the colored men out. The fair inference is that the Rock Springs massacre has whetted the tigerish instincts of race prejudice everywhere, and that unless an efficient public example is made of the villains concerned in that horrible butchery, there will be no security for life in any place where two or three different classes or nationalities are working together.

A telegram from Rawlins, Wyoming, from what is believed to be an official source, says that there will be no general strike of the Knights of Labor on the Union Pacific Railway, since such a proceeding would practically endorse the killing of the Chinese at Rock Springs. The public will gladly take notice of the fact that the Knights do not approve of murder. However much they may be opposed to Chinese labor, they are not in favor of forcibly expelling them if the employment of force leads to bloodshed. In a communication dated September 14, from Mr. Thomas Neasham, who signs himself Chairman of the Executive Committee of the employees of the Union Pacific Railway, to the General Manager and the President of the Company, a demand is made for "the removal of the Chinese from the system." The Committee add their belief that "nothing less will suffice to prevent a repetition of the treatment." Treatment, in this case, does not, as a hasty reading of the document might lead one to suppose, mean the massacre of peaceful men, women, and children, but refers to the bad treatment which the Committee complain they have themselves

suffered at the hands of the Company, and of which they desire to prevent a repetition by the expulsion of the Chinese. The communication of September 19 is in the usual form which betokens a general strike if the demands of the petitioners are not complied with, but it neither approves nor disapproves of the Rock Springs massacre. If the threatened strike is not to take place, although the Chinese have been reemployed, there has been a distinct gain to the cause of humanity and of the supremacy of law in the Western Territories, which, whether ascribed to an aroused public opinion or to a sense of moral responsibility among the Knights of Labor, is equally beneficial.

A bolt is said to be organizing in Pennsylvania against Mr. Matt Quay, the Republican nominee for State Treasurer. According to information received by the *Times*, the movement is led by certain prominent supporters of Mr. Blaine, and bears the character of an anti-Cameron revolt. Mr. Quay is certainly a most objectionable candidate for the office of State Treasurer, or for any office, election to which implies popular approval of the act which has made him notorious, viz., the pardon of Kemble and the other bribers of the Pennsylvania Legislature. But we have little confidence in the efficiency of any bolt on the part of men who were able to swallow Blaine last year. It is not by fighting the devil with fire that such characters as Quay and Cameron are to be exorcised. Such fighting is their game; it is what they best understand; there is no kind of warfare that suits them better. They are the superiors of the Blaine crowd in Pennsylvania in numbers, in tactics, in discipline. The only thing they are afraid of is the sign of the cross. When the State of Pennsylvania takes thought of her moral dignity, and swears by the Apostles or by the Tariff, or whatever she holds most sacred, that the men who hanged the poor and ignorant Molly Maguires, and allowed Kemble and his underlings to go free, shall not stand before the world as representing the standard of her civilization, Mr. Matt Quay and his tribe will disappear in smoke, and better men will take their places than the admirers of Mr. Blaine.

The Republican politicians who complacently count all the negro voters of the South as the slaves of their party, may study with profit an incident of the pending municipal canvass in Nashville, Tenn. A call was issued a few days ago for a mass meeting to select five candidates for the City Council upon a non-partisan platform, and about 300 voters of both races responded. The Committee appointed to report a ticket brought in a list consisting exclusively of whites. The negroes objected to this discrimination, and made a strong plea for representation upon the ticket. Their position was stated with the utmost frankness by the Rev. G. W. F. Bryant, the most prominent colored man in Nashville, as follows:

"Do this and you can get our votes, refuse to do it and you lose them. We are no longer the wards of any political party; we have paid the last debt of gratitude; we stand as untrammelled freemen, and I tell you that the party which recognizes our rights, our manhood, our privileges as citizens, will get our votes. We will cling to

those who treat us best. You have our position; act and we will know what to do."

The whites promptly recognized the situation. A leading Democrat declared his conviction that, as the negroes were a constituent element of the population, paid their taxes and were good citizens, they should be recognized in such a movement, and his motion to substitute the name of a representative colored man for that of one of the whites was carried by an overwhelming majority. It may once have been true that the Southern negroes could be depended upon to vote en masse for any Republican ticket, but in the light of such incidents as this it is evident that the era of their political servitude is ended.

Mr. Stead, of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and his confederates in the abduction of the Armstrong girl, have been committed for trial, after listening to a long rignmarole address from the "Director" himself. A more disgusting performance and a more absurd one has seldom come before police courts. Mr. Stead's sensational thesis was that the abduction or purchase of young girls for immoral purposes was carried on in London on a great scale. To say that it was done now and then would have created no sensation at all. So, to prove this, he procured the purchase or theft of one child of thirteen, had her carried to a brothel and indecently assaulted, and then produced her. This as a piece of logic is very like producing one bale of cotton as a proof that there is a crop of 7,000,000 bales, or one murdered body to show that there is no safety for life in London.

The committal of Mr. Stead has not been followed by the disclosures of names of titled libertines, members of Parliament, public officials, and "bald-headed mashers who live in the West," that had been so freely proclaimed as one of the awful consequences of the legal proceedings. But the affair has prompted a lady of distinction, the Hon. Mrs. Jeune, who has given the labor of a lifetime to the rescue, so far as rescue was possible, of the fallen women of London, to tell what she knows about the causes of their ruin and the value of their testimony, in an article in the *Fortnightly Review*. Mrs. Jeune says that it is within her positive knowledge, and within that of all persons who have been engaged in labors like her own, that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the fallen women of London have been brought to ruin by men of their own rank and station in life. She denies that any greater proportion than 1 per cent. of the crime and misery which has been so fearfully stirred up by the *Pall Mall Gazette* can be traced as to its origin to the upper classes; and she adds, what is known to almost everybody except the Cardinals and Archbishops whom Mr. Stead took into his confidence, that the testimony of women who have fallen to the level of degradation reached by Mr. Stead's witnesses is utterly untrustworthy, and ought not to be regarded for an instant. It is becoming clearer every day that the *Pall Mall's* exposition was as destitute of truth as of decency, and it will probably turn out that Eliza Armstrong was the only "victim" whom Mr. Stead will ever be able to identify.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS.

[WEDNESDAY, September 23, to TUESDAY, September 29, 1885, inclusive.]

DOMESTIC.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, in accepting the resignation of Dorman B. Eaton, from the Federal Civil-Service Commission, wrote a complimentary letter in which he said: "I believe in civil-service reform and its application in the most practicable form attainable, among other reasons, because it opens the door for the rich and the poor alike to a participation in public place holding. And I hope the time is at hand when all our people will see the advantage of a reliance for such an opportunity upon merit and fitness, instead of a dependence upon the caprice or selfish interest of those who impudently stand between the people and the machinery of their Government. In the one case, a reasonable intelligence, and the education which is freely furnished or forced upon the youth of our land, are the credentials to office; in the other, the way is found in favor secured by a participation in partisan work, often unfitting a person morally, if not mentally and physically, for the responsibilities and duties of public employment."

The President has, through the Secretary of the Treasury, asked Mr. A. Agassiz to take the office of Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, vice Prof. Hilgard, resigned. Mr. Agassiz is unable to accept the appointment.

The President on Tuesday afternoon appointed Edward A. Stevenson, of Boise City, Idaho, to be Governor of the Territory of Idaho, and Wm. B. Webb, of Billings, Montana, to be Secretary of the Territory of Montana.

On the President's return from the Adirondacks he found awaiting him the following letter from Mrs. Helen Jackson, dated August 8: "From my death-bed I send you message of heartfelt thanks for what you have already done for the Indians. I ask you to read my 'Century of Dishonor.' I am dying happier for the belief I have that it is your hand that is destined to strike the first steady blow toward lifting this burden of infamy from our country, and righting the wrongs of the Indian race. With respect and gratitude."

President Cleveland on Monday received an elegantly framed photograph of Prince Bismarck. It was a present from Prince Bismarck himself and bore his autograph. It is probable that the President will return the compliment.

The order to show cause obtained by James H. Hinckley against Dorman B. Eaton, Leroy D. Thoman, and John M. Gregory, Civil-Service Commissioners, in which the relator petitioned for leave to begin a quo-warranto action to have the Commissioners removed and the office abolished on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the act creating it, was on Saturday denied by Judge Wallace in the United States Circuit Court in this city. There is no appeal except to the Supreme Court, and the case will probably be dropped.

The New York Republican State Convention finished its work at Saratoga on Wednesday. The platform declares that the provisions of the existing civil service laws of the State and nation should be strengthened and extended to all grades of the public service to which they may be applicable, so that the selection of administrative officers in the civil service shall, so far as possible, be governed solely by capacity and fitness. Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors, who are shown by competitive examination to possess the necessary requirements, should be given the preference in certification and in appointment. It demands the maintenance of the gold standard and the restoration of silver to parity with gold, protection to our industries, maintenance of the free and untrammelled ballot; strict enforcement of the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor, and national assistance in deepening the Erie Canal. It condemns the Ad-

ministration of President Cleveland for removing tried and faithful public servants, and replacing them with disreputable political workers, and for "obvious willingness to abandon" the opinions it has expressed on the silver question. It denounces the State Executive for calling an extra legislative session in reference to the census. The Committee on Resolutions decided not to commit the party to any position on the temperance question. A second ballot for Governor was then taken, Davenport receiving 214 votes, Carr 194, Warren 113, Bliss 66, Seward 54, Swinburne 29, Drexel 12, Morton 8, Cornell 2, Everts 1. A number of changes were immediately made, and Davenport was nominated by acclamation. The following is the ticket as completed: For Governor, Ira Davenport; for Lieutenant-Governor, Joseph B. Carr; for Secretary of State, Anson S. Wood; for Comptroller, James W. Wadsworth; for Attorney-General, Edward B. Thomas; for State Engineer, William V. Van Rensselaer; for State Treasurer, Charles F. Ulrich. The Convention adjourned *sine die* about 3 p. m.

Ira Davenport, the candidate for Governor, was born in 1841. He is a man of large wealth, was State Senator in 1877, and was re-elected two years later. In 1881 he was nominated by the Republicans for State Comptroller, and was elected by 14,084 majority, leading his ticket. In 1883 he was renominated, but was defeated by Mr. Chapin (Dem.). Joseph B. Carr is the present Secretary of State. James W. Wadsworth was elected Comptroller in 1879 and has since served in Congress. Anson S. Wood is the present Deputy Secretary of State.

The New York Democratic State Convention met at Saratoga on Thursday. All indications at its opening pointed to an easy victory for Governor Hill. The Convention numbered 384 delegates, of which he seemed to have a clear majority. The appearance of President Cleveland's letter to Mr. Eaton on civil-service reform angered the supporters of Hill, who said it was intended to head off his nomination. The Convention was called to order at 12:30 p. m., and George Raines, of Monroe, was made temporary Chairman. He delivered a rhetorical speech which pleased the delegates. A representative of the anti-Monopoly League was permitted to present the cause of his party to the Convention. The usual committees were selected, and at 2:15 the Convention took a recess until 7:30 p. m.

At the evening session the Convention nominated David B. Hill, the present incumbent of that office, for Governor, his vote being 338; Abram S. Hewitt received 33, Henry W. Slocum 8, Roswell P. Flower 1. The Convention adjourned about midnight. It reassembled on Friday at 12:30 p. m. In the meantime, Roswell P. Flower, it was asserted, had been persuaded to accept the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor. Before the nominations were proceeded with, the platform was read and adopted. It heartily commended the Administrations of President Cleveland and Governor Hill, reaffirmed the declarations of the Democratic National Conventions of 1876, '80, and '84 in regard to the necessity of reforming the civil service, but condemned the actual administration of the existing law as it has been executed by the Republican party, and asked for a reorganization of the Commission so that the majority shall be in sympathy with the Administration; demanded the repeal of the compulsory silver-coinage act, but welcomed any practical agreement with other nations by which the ratio of value between gold and silver may be made less fluctuating; pledged the party to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests; favored limiting the hours of labor for women employed in factories to ten; and opposed all sumptuary laws that interfere with the constitutional right of personal liberty.

The ticket was then rapidly completed as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, R. P. Flower; for Secretary of State, F. Cook; for

Comptroller, A. C. Chapin; for Attorney-General, D. O'Brien; for State Treasurer, C. J. Fitzgerald; for State Engineer, E. Sweet. Chapin, O'Brien, and Sweet are renominations. Cook is a popular German of Rochester. The Convention then adjourned *sine die*.

On Saturday Mr. Flower wrote a letter absolutely declining the nomination. The County Democracy are not enthusiastic over the ticket, and a serious disaffection is indicated.

The Democratic State Committee, at a meeting in this city on Tuesday, nominated General Edward F. Jones, of Binghamton, for Lieutenant-Governor, in Mr. Flower's place. General Jones was in the Federal army during the war. He is understood to be Governor Hill's personal selection for the place. At present he is a manufacturer of scales. Twice he has been defeated as a candidate for Congress.

At the Maryland Republican State Convention on Thursday, Francis Miller was nominated for Comptroller, and William M. Marine for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. In the platform a protective tariff is advocated, and a protest is entered against the employment of convict labor. The appointments of Thomas and Higgins are denounced. Civil-service reform is commended, and the desire expressed that it may be applied to State and municipal appointments as well as to those of the general Government.

The opposition among Republicans in Pennsylvania to Colonel Quay for State Treasurer will, in a few days, take shape in a mass meeting, when a bolt will be formally started.

One of the Department civil-service examiners, commenting upon the charges of the New York Democratic platform that favoritism is shown in the preparation of the certified lists, said that the charge was wholly untrue as to all the executive departments in Washington. It is not possible for the examining boards to know the politics of the applicants, for they do not even know their names.

General Miles, Commander of the Military Department of the Missouri, in his report to the Adjutant-General of the Army, says that before the late Indian trouble New Mexico was a pandemonium, the haunt of outlaws, with the Indians crowded into bad camps; but the control of the military has stopped the issuing of 20,000 more rations than the Indians needed, saved \$100,000 a year to the Government, and driven off the outlaws. The Territory is a block in the pathway of civilization and perpetuates barbarism, costing hundreds of thousands of dollars to maintain between 60,000 and 80,000 Indians. It is capable of supporting many millions of white people, and ought to be opened to settlement, with land enough reserved to the Indians to give each a farm. They can be made self-sustaining. He urges the carrying out absolutely of all promises to the Indians.

A large meeting of the Cleveland rolling mill strikers was held on Sunday night, and the great strike was declared off. The mills started on Monday at June prices.

The workmen of Cheyenne, Wyoming, have warned all Chinamen to leave that city before October 1. At the Newcastle mines, Washington Territory, on Saturday evening, the Chinamen were warned to leave within twenty-four hours.

Bryn Mawr College, Pa., the new institution for women, was formally opened on Wednesday. Thirty-five students were in attendance. A distinguished company was present, including James Russell Lowell, Philip C. Garrett, Wayne MacVeagh, G. W. Childs, President Gilman of Johns Hopkins, and President Chase of Haverford. Mr. Lowell made a brief address.

The British yacht *Genesta* reached the Sandy Hook Lightship at 5:19:40 Wednesday afternoon, thus winning the Brenton's Reef challenge cup. The *Darwinless* was about thirty-three miles behind her. The *Genesta* also won the Cape May cup.

Goldsmith Maid, the famous trotter, died near Trenton on Thursday, aged 28. Her record was 2:14.

The Rev. Dr. Rufus Ellis, a distinguished Unitarian clergyman of Boston, died on September 22 at Liverpool. He had just completed a tour of Norway with his family. He was the first scholar in his class graduating in 1838 at Harvard. For thirty-one years he had been pastor of a Boston church, and was greatly beloved by his congregation. He was sixty-nine years of age.

FOREIGN.

The Porte on Wednesday issued a circular to the signatory Powers of the treaty of Berlin, protesting that the conduct of Prince Alexander of Bulgaria in relation to the rising in Rumelia is a violation of the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin, and declaring that the Sultan has resolved on efficient action to carry out the rights of the Porte, contained in Article 16 of the treaty, which provides that in the event of the internal or external security of Eastern Rumelia being threatened, the Porte, after notifying the Powers of the exigencies that require it, may send Ottoman troops into the province.

Prince Alexander, of Bulgaria, has issued a circular to the Powers in which he announces the union of Eastern Rumelia and Bulgaria. He says he has accepted a popular election in no hostile spirit to Turkey. He recognizes the Sultan's suzerainty, and holds himself responsible for the public security. He asks the Powers to intervene in order that the union may be recognized as an accomplished fact; otherwise the people are resolved to do everything that lies in their power to uphold the union. Prince Alexander has also sent a respectful despatch to the Sultan, asking him to recognize the union. In Macedonia grave events are feared. The Porte is embarrassed to obtain funds for the transportation of troops. The Island of Crete is in a state of revolt. The Rumelians on Wednesday attempted to blow up a railway bridge over the Maritza River, but were prevented by the arrival of Turkish troops, with whom they had a slight skirmish.

On Thursday it was reported that the Marquis of Salisbury had obtained a promise from the Porte not to send Turkish troops into Rumelia, until the signatory Powers to the treaty of Berlin had been consulted as to the advisability of the Sultan adopting such a course. It was also rumored that Turkey had sent 60,000 troops to the frontier.

It was reported on Friday that the feeling in St. Petersburg regarding the Rumelian question was hourly becoming more warlike. The sympathy of the masses is strongly with the Bulgarians. It was stated that the Czar had telegraphed the Minister of War to prepare plans for a campaign in the event of the opening of hostilities between Bulgaria and Turkey, as he was determined to support Prince Alexander's scheme of unity between Bulgaria and Rumelia. On the same day the Turkish Ministry was dismissed and a new cabinet formed, which is in favor of a peaceful settlement of affairs.

Prince Bismarck being opposed to a formal conference of the Powers on the Rumelian question, Lord Salisbury has agreed that the scope of the proposed meeting of Ambassadors at Constantinople be limited to an exchange of views on the question at issue, without any formal voting and without the drawing up of any protocols. The meeting will be held on October 5. The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, commenting on Tuesday on the Rumelian difficulty, said: "There is no question but that the conference of the Ambassadors at Constantinople will arrange for united diplomatic action toward both Turkey and Bulgaria, so as to prevent a conflict between them, and thus allow the signers of the Berlin treaty time to discover a solution more in harmony with the interests of Turkey and the balance of power in the East."

The Rumelian and Bulgarian Parliaments have sent telegrams and addresses to the Czar

of Russia entreating him to protect the union. Serbia is actively negotiating with Rumelia and Greece with the view of taking common action against the extension of Bulgarian dominion. Advices from Bucharest report that fighting occurred on Friday near Adrianople, and that during the engagement thirty Rumelians were killed and 300 wounded.

Prince Alexander has ordered the civil and military authorities on the frontiers of Bulgaria and Macedonia to maintain order in their respective districts.

The British Cabinet council which was to have been held on Tuesday has been postponed for a week. The *London Times* in a leading editorial regrets the postponement, as it considers that the condition of Ireland requires immediate attention.

Recent investigations by a committee of the Irish National League have resulted in the discovery that a number of persons have been unjustly persecuted by the present system of boycotting, by outsiders giving damaging information against neighbors through private spite. The Leaguers, therefore, propose to restrict boycotting to offenders against the League.

Mr. Frank Hugh O'Callan O'Donnell, Home Rule Member of Parliament for Dungarvan, Ireland, has retired from the canvass for Parliamentary honors in his district. He declares that the Parnellites have persistently insulted Mr. James C. McCoan, Liberal candidate for Lancaster; Mr. John O'Connor Power, Member of Parliament for Mayo; and himself. Parnellism, Mr. O'Donnell claims, has reduced the popular organization both in Ireland and America, by its schemes for obtaining money, sapped the foundation of self-government by abusing nominees, and fostered deceptive confidence by claiming triumphs on the adoption by Parliament of every worthless Irish measure.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has sent circulars to the priests in the various parishes throughout Ireland advising them in regard to the Parliamentary election campaign. He cautions them to beware of surprises at the coming conventions for nominating candidates for seats in Parliament, and to resist any attempts to stampede the conventions in favor of any outside candidate.

Lord Rosebery, in a speech at Reigate on Monday evening, said that in addition to the planks of Mr. Gladstone's manifesto the Liberal programme included the acquisition of land by tenants, free education, and colonial federation. Lord Rosebery thus, undoubtedly with the sanction of Mr. Gladstone, recognized and adopted the salient features of Mr. Chamberlain's programme.

An immense popular meeting was held in London on Thursday night, at which speeches were delivered by Messrs. Bradlaugh, Morley, Chamberlain, and others. The hall in which the meeting proper was held was packed by an audience of 7,000 persons, and outside the building fully 20,000 more were assembled. Mr. Chamberlain made a fine election speech, the only new and important point in which was his vehement declaration that he would never become a member of a Cabinet which did not adopt reform measures, including reform of the taxation laws, free elementary education, and the acquisition of land by local authorities in order to create small tenants.

The great Socialist meeting was held without disturbance on Sunday in London. The police did not interfere. About 70,000 persons were present.

Rebecca Jarrett, of the Salvation Army; Thomas William Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*; Sampson Jacques, one of the staff of that paper; Mrs. Combe, Mr. Bramwell Booth, of the Salvation Army, and Louise Mourey, the defendants in the abduction case of Eliza Armstrong, were committed for trial in London on Saturday.

There is a rumor in Vienna that England is about to cede Heligoland to Germany.

Prince Bismarck has accepted the apology of Spain for the recent insult to the German Embassy at Madrid.

All the documents relating to the Carolines dispute between Spain and Germany have been delivered to the Pope, who will act as arbitrator. Besides Cardinal Jacobini, the Pope will consult various experts in regard to the matter.

Marshal Serrano, the Spanish soldier and statesman, is seriously ill.

The Austrian Emperor's speech was read at the opening of the Reichsrath in Vienna on Saturday. He says that the bill creating a Landsturm will bring Austria to a military level with other countries; that the foreign relations of Austria are good, and that there is full concord among the Powers to maintain the peace of Europe, a necessity which is universally felt.

Prince Jerome Napoleon (Plon Plon) has issued a manifesto to the French people, in which he says that he neither desires the restoration of the monarchy nor the adoption of Utopian plans of reform. He accuses the Imperialists of pandering to the wishes of the Bourbons, and of fomenting a revolt, and concludes by saying that he and all the members of his family will withdraw from participation in the elections until France summons a Constituent Assembly or assigns to the people the task of nominating a head for the Government.

Mme. Nilsson sang at a concert in Stockholm on Wednesday. After the concert 30,000 people appeared before the hotel where she was staying. When she appeared the excitement became so great that the crowd was uncontrollable. Seventeen people were crushed to death and many were seriously injured.

Disastrous floods covering an area of 3,500 square miles have occurred in the presidency of Bengal.

The Brazilian Senate and Chamber of Deputies have passed a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in that country.

Wandering Spirit, Dressyman, and two other Indians engaged in the recent Northwest rebellion, have been sentenced, at Battleford, to be hanged for murder. A number of others have been sent to prison for horse-stealing and arson.

Terrible suffering from lack of food and shelter is reported among the half-breed women and children of the Northwest, on account of the death, imprisonment, or flight of their husbands who were engaged in the Riel rebellion.

The bitter feeling between the French Canadians and Anglo-Saxons in Montreal over the smallpox regulations, especially compulsory vaccination, resulted on Monday night in serious disorders. A mob of 2,000, mostly boys, attacked the City Hall where the local Board of Health was meeting, the Central Police Station, and the private residences of Dr. Laporte and other Public Health officers. Many windows were broken with stones. An attempt was made to burn Dr. Laporte's house. Many of the rioters were severely injured by the police in dispersing the mob. On Tuesday the alarm throughout the city was general and all business was suspended. The rioters threatened to sack and burn all English newspaper offices. The military were called out. A proclamation was issued by the Mayor asking all good citizens to assist in keeping the peace. Proof is not wanting that the disgraceful riot was the outcome of an organized conspiracy on the part of two corruptionists of the City Council, who have, ever since the outbreak of smallpox, pandered to the prejudices of the ignorant French Canadians, and sustained them in their opposition to remedial measures. The active ringleaders were four French Communists. The precautions taken were effective in preventing any serious rioting on Tuesday night.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

THE nomination of Mr. David B. Hill by the Democratic Convention in this State we consider to be, in view of his character and antecedents, and in view of the character and antecedents of his supporters, the first outpouring of dissatisfaction with President Cleveland's course with regard to the offices, on the part of the baser elements in his party. It expresses most emphatically their disgust with the President's policy. Their selection of Hill is due mainly to the fact that as a candidate he is nearly everything that Cleveland is not. They are disgusted with the President both because he leaves fit Republicans in office, and executes the Civil-Service Law, and because, even when appointing Democrats, he takes so little account of party "work." They are disgusted with him, too, for his failure to interfere in New York politics, or at least for his refusal to allow the Custom-house and Post-office to be used in packing the Convention. The suspension of Sterling on the eve of the Convention was a heavy blow to them. So was the appearance of the President's admirable letter to Mr. Eaton, while they were actually sitting. They seek, therefore, if possible, by Hill's election to discourage him by making it appear that he has not in his own State the support of his own party, and that it is more truly represented by a jobber, intriguer, and spoilsman like Hill.

Now, at such a crisis, the duty of the Independents and of all friends of good government seems to us very clear. It is their duty to support the President, and the way to support the President is to vote for Davenport.

We have very little confidence in the Republican sincerity in the cause of administrative reform, or in the Republican platform. But the proceedings of the Republican Convention and the character of its nominations show that the Republican managers, in this State at least, have learned wisdom by the events of 1884 and 1882. In the first place, the Convention was, what all Conventions ought to be, but seldom are, a deliberative assembly, convened to reach decisions through conference, and not to record decisions already made. The proceedings were not prepared beforehand and managed by a boss. This is in itself a great improvement, which deserves encouragement. In the second place, the candidates are men of high character and eminent fitness, or, in other words, the kind of candidates which Machine work never produces. The lesson of 1882, in this State at all events, has evidently been fruitful. The nominations show that, in spite of the assignment to a mercenary trickster like Mr. George Bliss of the task of drafting the resolution about civil-service reform, the delegates felt that civil-service reform is in the air, and that salvation for political parties in our day lies through diligent search for the right man for every place.

The Democratic Convention, on the other hand, was one of the most carefully packed conventions we have seen for many years, and was packed by Hill's own personal exertions. To elect him would, therefore, be a direct encouragement to the pernicious arts by which intriguers of the type to which he and Quay and

Blaine belong, have been gradually making our nominating machinery an instrument for the defeat rather than the expression of the popular will. To elect Davenport will be to give to the enemies whom Cleveland has made in his own State—to the jobbers, tricksters, loafers, thieves, liquor dealers, and Jeffersonians generally—such a knock-down that they will be quiet for the remainder of the Presidential term. All who voted for him last year, believing him to be an honest reformer, owe it to him now to deliver him from the noisy opposition of the Democratic spoilsmen, of the fools and knaves in his own party, whose only notion of politics is that it is a mode of getting \$1,200 a year for light work. And a good majority for Davenport, such as that which elected Cleveland in 1882, will give them their quietus for three years at least. They will be as mild and unobtrusive in 1886, 1887, and 1888 as John F. Smyth, Tom Platt, Steve French, and the like were after 1882.

Happily the Republicans have furnished the Independents an admirable opportunity for doing this. To elect their ticket is not only to show the Democrats that although they can win victories with a man like Cleveland, they cannot win them with a man like Hill, but to show the Republicans that although they cannot carry this State with a man like Blaine, they can carry it with an honest gentleman like Davenport. To administer these lessons impartially is, at this juncture, and until new political combinations arise, the true function of the Independent vote. It is, by impartially supporting or opposing each party, as it deserves, to break up the traditions of the spoils system, to show that elections cannot be carried by traffic in offices, and thus gradually to turn the attention of politicians to other means of influencing the popular vote. One of the greatest calamities which could now happen to the cause of reform would be a failure to show President Cleveland that, whatever party conventions may say or do, the majority of the people of this great State are wedded to the cause which he has at heart and to which he is rendering—after all his mistakes and shortcomings have been taken into account—service such as none of his predecessors has ever dreamed of.

Moreover, Hill's election would be the election of a Tammany tool. It would be the resuscitation of the organization in this city, and would be regarded by the baser element in the Democratic party, which has fought Cleveland from the beginning, and is now trying to coerce him into complicity in its designs against the Government, as a rebuke to him for his refusal to deliver the offices over to the Democratic spoilsmen. Does any intelligent business man in this city suppose for one moment that the Grady and Cocksans and Ecclesines and Spinolas, by objecting in their platform to the impairment of "the constitutional power of the Executive and heads of departments to make appointments," through the Civil-Service Law, really fear that the efficiency of the civil service will be diminished thereby? Does he not know that their idea of the appointing power is a power which can turn competent officers out of the places, and fill them from the nearest

groceries and slums? Does he not know that the expulsion of Captain Bacon to make way for Sterling, the barkeeper, was profoundly gratifying to them, and was the very sort of thing they wish to see going on in every post-office and custom-house in the land? Does he not know that the Tweed régime was their ideal city government, and that, if they had their way, there would not be an office in New York or in the Union which would not be filled by a loafer, a thief, a trickster, a liquor dealer, or an ignoramus? These men are, in fact, not simply the enemies of Cleveland, or the Civil-Service Act, or of good government: they are the enemies of civilization itself, the apostles of disorder, corruption, and violence, and Hill is to-day in this State their chosen captain.

THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

NEARLY a year has passed since the Treasury has issued a "bond call." The last call, for \$10,000,000, matured November 1, 1884, and Secretary McCulloch acknowledged in his annual report that his gold reserve had been trenced upon. Since that time it has been a struggle to maintain the gold reserve and pay current expenses, the public income having fallen *pari passu* with nearly all private incomes. The discontinuance of bond calls has temporarily relieved the national banks from the pressure caused by the gradual disappearance of the security upon which their circulation rests. For this reason there has been a cessation for a full year of the discussion of means for preserving the system from eventual decay and dissolution. Even the Bankers' Convention which met at Chicago the other day, passed over the subject as no longer a stirring one. There were papers on the silver question, on extradition treaties, on defalcations and the means of preventing them, and on a great variety of kindred subjects, but none on the permanency of the national banking system itself. We are apt to lose sight of the things nearest to us and most important to us when nothing happens, out of the ordinary course of events, to call our attention to them. With the cessation of controversy concerning means for preserving the national banking system there has been also a remarkable silence on the part of the enemies of the system. The banks have been subjected to no attacks worth mention or consideration, for a long time. On the other hand, they have been made the subject of encomium at the hands of a foreign writer, so pronounced and well-merited that it deserves republication on this side of the water. In a recent article on American finance contributed to the London *Times* the national banking system is thus signalized:

"Their system of national banks, viewed as a whole, and taking into consideration not only the scanty materials out of which it was created but the desperate circumstances in which it had its birth, is a *tour de force* which only Americans could have conceived. It is at once a magnificent and invaluable addition to the banking resources of the world; an effort of genius by which the flower safety was plucked from the nettle danger. In the first bitter throes of the Civil War the Government of the day had three apparent impossibilities to grapple with in national finance. They had to create channels for the rapid issue of untold millions of forced cur-

rency; they had to create a home market for Government bonds which were practically unsalable abroad; last, but not least, they had to fortify the country against financial panic by strengthening the hitherto shaky foundation of its banking system. The National Bank Act of 1863 achieved all these objects with a success far exceeding the most sanguine anticipations of its authors. In a sense it was too successful, as it encouraged a younger generation of currency reformers to tack on to it new experiments which have been saved from fiasco only by its protecting strength."

This tribute from a competent and disinterested foreign observer is certainly high praise (but not too high) for the authors of the banking system, which has now passed its first generation, having achieved all and more than was promised for it, and has entered upon the third decade of its existence without the loss of one dollar to the holders of its circulating notes, and without the possibility of loss at any future time so long as the present basis of security is maintained; having also paid in taxes to the National Government upwards of \$125,000,000 in this period of time.

At the Chicago meeting of the Bankers' Convention a paper was presented by Mr. W. W. Flannagan, Cashier of the Commercial National Bank, of New York, which deserves something more than passing notice. It suggests a plan for protecting the depositors in national banks, by creating a fund to be contributed by the banks themselves, for the immediate liquidation of claims against failed banks, so that the creditors of such banks need give themselves no more concern about a suspended bank than the note holders now do. Such a guarantee would be the last expression of a perfected system of banking. The plan is exceedingly simple. It proposes that the tax on bank circulation shall be maintained and converted into a special fund for the payment of claims against failed banks, the existing remedies of law being kept in full force as against the officers and shareholders of the banks. The total amount of claims against failed banks since the national banking system went into operation, Mr. Flannagan shows, have been \$38,479,810, and the total amount of losses on those claims have been only \$9,524,553. The taxes paid on circulation during the same period have been \$58,356,991, or more than five times the amount of the losses sustained by depositors. Take the proceeds of this tax, says Mr. Flannagan, until it reaches in the aggregate the sum of \$20,000,000; set this apart as a special fund to be invested in Government bonds, and hold it for the liquidation of claims against suspended national banks, such claims to be paid in full as fast as proved, and the United States to be subrogated to all the rights of the creditors against the assets and the liability of the shareholders.

That this plan, if carried into effect, would perfectly secure the deposits of all national banks and relieve the public from all apprehensions regarding the safety of the money entrusted to their safekeeping, is quite certain. Two questions as to its practicability arise: Can the Government spare the money which it now realizes from the tax on circulation, say, three millions per annum? If this question is answered affirmatively, will the banks which issue circulating notes consent that their money (the proceeds of the present tax) shall be applied to the protection and payment of deposits in

banks which do not issue circulating notes? The country banks issue the bulk of the circulation, while the city banks hold the bulk of the deposits. The latter question may be answered by saying that the right to issue circulating notes to take the place of money is a legitimate source of public revenue—none more so—and that the disposition of the money so collected is wholly within the discretion of the Government. It may be added that the national banking system is a unit and cannot be broken into two parts—one of circulation and another of deposits—and that whatever goes to strengthen and perfect the whole is advantageous to all of its parts. The ability of the Government to dispense with the \$3,000,000 of revenue, which it now receives from the tax on circulation, is not so apparent as it was a year or two ago, when the Treasury had an annual surplus of \$80,000,000 to \$100,000,000 per annum. But the present straightened condition of the public finances is not likely to continue. The stoppage of the silver coinage alone will be equivalent to an addition of \$25,000,000 per annum to the Government's resources. It may be said, at all events, that whenever it becomes entirely clear that the tax on circulation can be spared, no better disposition can be made of it than to use it for completing and perfecting the national banking system on the lines suggested in Mr. Flannagan's paper.

THE COURSE OF PRICES.

IN the advance sheets of the forthcoming report of the Director of the Mint, we find the results of calculations as to the general course of prices for the years 1883 and 1884. Calculations of this kind were undertaken in a previous report issued by Mr. Burchard, the former Director; and to that gentleman is credit due for their continuation to date in this year's report. The investigation of prices perhaps did not lie strictly within the province of the Mint Department; neither has it been carried out with the care and discrimination which would have been exercised by one trained in the practice of thorough inquiry into economic questions. Nevertheless, the results obtained are of value, and deserve to be mentioned with appreciation of Mr. Burchard's efforts. They are based on a simple computation of the average rise or fall in price of some eighty articles. It would be easy to point out defects in the methods used in computing the averages, and to show that the figures which are given as indicating the course of prices cannot be accepted without a good deal of allowance for errors. Yet, though hardly to be trusted for details, they probably represent with sufficient accuracy the general course of events.

We reproduce the figures for the last ten years, as they are given in the Mint reports. In parallel columns we also give the similar figures calculated for English prices in the annual commercial history of the London *Economist*. The figures of the *Economist*, while more carefully prepared in some respects than those of Mr. Burchard, have yet defects of their own, and can also be used as indicating with accuracy only the general course of things. Both tables are based on a common standard, by which the number 100 denotes the average range of prices in the respective countries during the six years

1845-50. These six years form the period just before the great disturbances begun by the Californian and Australian gold discoveries, and the average for these years has been used in the *Economist* and by most other investigators of the subject, as the standard by which to measure general fluctuations in prices since that time. It should be said that the original figures in the Mint reports are based on a different standard, and have been reduced by us, for the sake of simpler comparison, to that used by the *Economist*:

Year.	United States.	England.
1875	114	126
1876	100	123
1877	113	123
1878	102	116
1879	100	100
1880	104	115
1881	110	108
1882	120	111
1883	114.5	106
1884	100	101

A steady fall in price appears from these figures to have taken place in both countries from 1875 to 1878. In this country the lowest point was reached in 1878, when prices were (as compared to 100 in the period of 1845-50) at 102. The lowest point in England was reached in 1879, when prices were precisely at 100—that is, were on the average the same as in the period 1845-50. At no time, in either country, did prices go below the level of 1845-50. The revival began in this country as early as 1879, and shows itself in a gradual rise of prices till in 1882 the point of 120 is reached. Since the latter year there has been a steady decline to 114.5 in 1883, and 106 in 1884. In England the rise of prices in the last few years set in later, and reached its highest point more quickly. There was a sharp rise from 100 in 1879 to 115 in 1880; while the tendency since 1880 has, on the whole, been downward, until in 1884 a point (101) almost as low as that of 1879 and of 1845-50 was reached.

Although, as we have already said, these calculations must be taken with allowances for their imperfect methods and incomplete materials, and although the figures for any one year may misrepresent the change in average prices which actually took place in that year (we suspect, for example, that the average for the United States in 1880 is much too low), nevertheless they may be safely taken to establish some general conclusions. They show that in the revival of trade in 1879-81 a general rise in prices of something like 15 or 20 per cent. took place. They show that, in the reaction of the last two or three years, prices for the year 1884 have gone down, both in this country and in England, to nearly as low a point as they reached at the time of greatest depression in 1878 and 1879. With the additional fall in the first half of 1885, it is safe to say that the level of prices now is quite as low as in 1878-79. Finally, the tables show that even in the times of greatest depression prices have always been higher than they were in the period before the gold discoveries in 1845-50. The only exception is for the single year 1879 in England, when, under the combined influence of agricultural depression and the great Glasgow bank failure, a level just as low as that of 1845-50 was reached. Of course the only proper method of comparison with the older period would be to take a similar six-year period in recent times; and if any such period were taken—say the years 1879-84—

the combined average of the six years would be found considerably higher than that for 1845-50.

Most men would be likely to say that they could have reached these conclusions, at least so far as the last ten years are concerned, from their own observation and experience, without the aid of elaborate statistical investigations. Nevertheless, a considerable number of intelligent persons have been agitating and appealing to the public on the assumption that a very different state of things existed. The bi-metallists have been telling us that the supply of gold in the world was inadequate to the demands of the world for a circulating medium; that an appreciation of gold—i.e., a steady fall of prices—was taking place in consequence; and that calamitous results would ensue if we did not resort to silver to eke out the insufficient gold. Yet when we investigate prices we find no such steady fall as they complain exists. Prices have their ups and downs; they fluctuate with the ups and downs of trade, which seem to be inevitable in the industrial organization of modern civilization; but on the whole there is no distinct tendency to a rise or to a fall. We seem to be as near as is practically possible to that state of a stable value of money, and an unchanging general level of prices, which is the ideal of economists. For the last three or four years prices have been falling; but for the three or four years preceding they had been rising; and hardly any careful observer would deny that the probabilities in the immediate future are for another general rise. As compared with the years in the middle of this century, just before the disturbances in prices caused by the Californian and Australian gold discoveries, we have even at the present time no low range of prices. It looks as if we could rest for a while without being frightened by the predictions of our bi-metallic friends.

ITALIAN POLITICS.

ITALY, September 9, 1885.

THE last great fight in Parliament was concerning the sale of the railroads managed by the State during the last nine years to private companies, and the contest bid fair to overturn the Ministry. As to the merits or demerits of the case, I venture no opinion. Honest, patriotic members of extreme parties—such as Silvio Spaventa, a fierce Moderate of Bourbon-dungeon renown, and Agostino Bertani, the surgeon-soldier and Garibaldi's *alter ego* in 1860—denounced the affair as a job. Military and naval men affirm gravely that to-day, when the capacity of rapid and orderly mobilization is the question of supreme importance—when Italy is far from being able to mobilize on a large scale rapidly and without friction—it is a fatal error to transfer the railway property to private companies. Even now Italy is behind France, Germany, and even Austria in this important item of military efficiency; and where will she be when the owners of her Mediterranean and Adriatic lines consult their own interests before those of the State? The general answer is, that the State is a bad administrator, and that the interest of private companies is to provide the shortest and rapidest communication from one point to another. Anyhow, the session is an accomplished fact, and the experiment must last for the next twenty years.

But if the taxpayers hoped that the sums received by the State would enable the Minister of

Finance to lessen the taxes, they are direly mistaken. Signor Magliani, the same Minister who presided over resumption, has answered the municipal deputations, one and all: "I can abate nothing of the *dazio e consumo* [the tax paid on food entering the city walls]. So much you must each pay, and if you don't pay up, I shall send a Government Commissioner to collect." And he is right in saying: "You insist upon an efficient army; you clamor for big ships and plenty of them; you choose to have compulsory and gratuitous elementary education in one sense, you must pay for it in another." And paying and grumbling go on apace. The one dark spot on the horizon is the agricultural distress. All taxes, or nearly all, fall on the land. Not only does the State carry off 124 millions, but all the municipal taxes fall upon the land also, and, what is worse, they fall unequally; some provinces paying—to state it roughly—three francs per acre, others sixteen; this because no national land census has been taken, and each province pays pretty much as it did in the bad old times. The thirty huge volumes published by the Agricultural Inquiry Commission reveal unknown, unthought-of distress among the rural populations; and not merely, as Socialistic agitators (the very pest of society, in Italy at least) would have it believed, among the actual tillers of the soil, but small farmers, peasant proprietors, and even holders of land who were once well to do, are in about as sorry a plight as Irish tenants yesterday, Irish landlords to-day. The causes of agricultural depression are not far to seek. The failure of the silk-worm crops; the fall of prices for Italian cocoons; the ever-recurring vine disease; the increased expenditure in every department, necessitating the aforesaid increased taxation; and, above and before all, American competition in cereals—each of these causes would occupy a separate letter to show which can be removed, which lessened, which must be borne. The fact remains, and furnishes the opponents of the Government with constant arguments against what Mr. Bright once termed that "infernal foreign policy."

It must be remembered that, as it is the duty of the Opposition to oppose, the same party which now protests against "our African expedition" taunted the Government in past times with Italy's isolation and her last-rate position in Europe. To sum up the Irredentists' cry we had at the Milan mass meeting, "The aspirations of Italian soldiers are directed, not toward Africa, but toward the Italian Alps"; but as long as the Italo-Austro-German alliance lasts, these aspirations can only be spoken with bated breath, and even should that not too strong alliance break up, the "aspirations" of the Italian-speaking populations still subject to Austrian rule must decide the question for themselves. But, these Irredentist agitators apart, there is a very large body of Italians who think and say that Italy ought to keep entirely clear of the craze for "colonial empire" which has again broken out in Europe; that she needs all her resources for the development of her industrial and agricultural resources; and that really popular banks for lending money to landholders and farmers, so that they may transform their systems of culture, is the one thing needed. This cannot be gainsaid. Italy, according to competent authorities, now only produces grain at a loss of thirty per cent. The idea of protection, or even "fair trading," is scouted, save by a portion of the interested parties. Consequently, wheat and maize fields will have to be "transformed" into orchards and vineyards. As yet, the rice plantations seem able to hold their own, but pasture and grazing lands must be increased if Italy is to look to cattle rearing for her future well-being. All this requires large and ready

capital, and capital is what scarcely any land cultivator possesses. No one gainsays these statements; no one denies the gaunt misery that prevails, not only in the southern provinces, but in the fertile Lombard plains and in the Paduan and other Venetian provinces, once the granary of Italy. Hence the very slight enthusiasm for colonial projects, and for alliances that might lead to little wars and great expenditure.

On the other hand, there is a very strong party in favor of Italy taking her due share in the good things that seem going to other nations. Colonies, like land, say they, are limited in quantity. When France, Germany, Austria, Russia (to say nothing of England) have snapped every available port and bay and desert tract, what will be left for us? Very cautiously indeed has the Government proceeded in the "African expedition," and now its steps seem even more uncertain, because there is a general impression that while English Liberals, and Mr. Gladstone especially, are favorable to Italy, and like her "as a neighbor," the Conservatives, on the contrary, who objected to her ever becoming a nation, still retain their prejudice, and will lose no opportunity of snubbing her. But this impression is, in my belief, unfounded. Lord Beaconsfield permitted himself, and was permitted, certain likes and dislikes and caprices which are not characteristic of the English Conservatives. Interest and not sentiment governs political alliances, and, looked at from this point of view, Italy has no interests which clash with those of England: both are concerned in preventing the Mediterranean from becoming a "French lake." Hence the rumor that Sir H. Drummond Wolff has proposed that Italy should occupy "Tripoli" is not a surprising one, and it is said that the 15,000 men now summoned are destined for Tripoli, and not for Massowa. If this be the case, the Irredentists will double their hue-and-cry; but Depretis, who has been one of them, knows how much or little that cry is worth. Of course Italy can do nothing without England's consent, and will do nothing to offend Germany. No one objected to her taking Assab; she was clearly invited by England to occupy Massowa, and both these occupations are justified by her "commercial interests." But she will do well to think twice before accepting a mission to Tripoli, as it may involve her in a dilemma from which she will find it difficult to extricate herself, should the Tories be defeated and the Liberals come in at the next general elections in England.

J. W. M.

SWITZERLAND.—SIGHTS AND SOUNDS.

CAMPFER, ENGADINE, August 31, 1885.

ALTHOUGH in some parts of Switzerland the natives complain that there are more hotels and stores, and fewer visitors, every season, other places seem to have been more frequented this year than ever before. Especially is this true of localities which have become summer colonies, as it were, of Germany, France, Italy, or England. Switzerland, notoriously, consists of three national divisions, in which the language, customs, and names of towns and mountains are respectively German, French, and Italian. The courtier tribes, as a rule, are much more international still; but there are certain localities which have been practically annexed by one country, so that visitors from another appear almost like intruders. At Engelberg, for instance, nearly all the visitors are Germans, who, in fact, are in a large majority throughout the Bernese Oberland. To find out which nationality prevails, it is not necessary to consult the list of arrivals in the local paper or hotel register. The dinner hour indicates it. If it is at 1, the guests are Germans, if at 7, English.

Evening dinners are customary throughout the Engadine, which appears to be quite as much a British colony as Gibraltar. At Pontresina one addresses a stranger in English, as a matter of course. At some of the hotels, however, a few Germans and French are admitted on probation. The Germans have a table of their own, while the French are wisely placed with the English, doubtless in order to avert a local Franco-Prussian war. Along the St. Gothard one encounters large numbers of Italians, while Americans, who do not seem to take to Switzerland as naturally as to Paris and Italy, are to be met chiefly at Chamounix and Zermatt, in the neighborhood of the "biggest" mountains—though those places are by no means so interesting for a prolonged sojourn as some others where the mountains are less "big." As for the French, they do not seem to predominate anywhere, except, perhaps, at Bad St. Moritz. With the French, patriotism assumes the form of a monomania which neutralizes even the instinctive craving in man to travel; and it is only a few days since I saw in a Paris paper an article "cracking up" the scenery along the Seine at the expense of Switzerland and Italy. Foreigners, it seems, are beginning to retaliate by ignoring the French. Indeed, nothing strikes one more in travelling through any part of Europe at present than the rapidity with which English is displacing French as the world-language. The Italian families one meets here all speak English and have English governesses for their children; the head-waiters and porters always speak English, but not always French, and the French will, no doubt, discover before long that the world no longer revolves around Paris, and that if they go to a foreign country, they will have to learn foreign languages, like other educated folks.

English influence, though great enough to eclipse the French language and postpone the German dinner hour, has not yet proved sufficiently powerful to reform the Continental barbarians in the matter of breakfast—probably on account of the extra expense that would be involved. In these bracing regions, where the extinct bears seem to have left their appetites to the tourists, one is still expected to put up with a breakfast consisting of coffee, two rolls, butter, and "honey." About this last-named, mysterious substance volumes full of interesting details might no doubt be written by expert chemical analysts. Swiss grocers, if you ask for honey, show you two jars, one of which is labelled "bee-honey," the other "table-honey." *Honey soit qui mal y pense!* Apart from this *obligato* yellow glycerine, however, Swiss hotels are remarkably good, and cheap too. A good room with full board (including honey) may be had anywhere for \$2 to \$3; in less frequented places only half that sum is asked. It is the great Baedeker himself—whose guide book of Switzerland is a marvel of perfection and practical sense—who pronounces the Swiss hotels the best in the world; and as he has a habit of attaching stars to whatever is commendable, the pages of his "Switzerland" have almost the appearance of a Milky Way. This is what makes Switzerland such a glorious resort for tourists and weary city folks. The Andes and the Himalayas may contain higher peaks and bigger glaciers; but one cannot, among them, as here, climb all day across rocks and snow fields, and in the evening return to a first-class dinner of six or eight courses, the best Italian, French, and German wines, interesting company, the latest newspapers, and a comfortable bed. It appears, it is true, as if the climate of Switzerland were becoming warmer. There is less snow on the mountains this year—especially on those

which frame in the Engadine valley—than at any time within the memory of residents; and the guide-books tell one concerning almost every glacier that it "used to extend much further into the valley." Unless some very snowy and prolonged winters come on, therefore, ambitious tourists will possibly, in a few generations, betake themselves to the Himalayas, as some of the English are already doing. But ordinary mortals, who are satisfied with one or two snowstorms in August, and who prefer to enjoy the sublime and the beautiful without dispensing with the comforts of civilization, will not turn their backs on Switzerland for some time yet. Every year access to interesting points is made more comfortable. The two railways up the Rigi (on the same system as that on Mt. Washington, after which they were modelled) have proved so successful that next year a similar road is to be built up the gloomy Pilatus, and still another up the Niesen (near Interlaken), from which the view is hardly inferior to that from on top of the Faulhorn. The Rigi railways are absolutely safe, but very slow, and therefore a ride on them is not nearly so exciting as coming down the switchback at Mauch Chunk by the force of gravity alone.

Several hundred tourists go up the Rigi every day during July and August, but few stay longer than one night at the summit, or Kulm, because the hotels are very expensive, and the scores of people who get up to see the sun rise, wake up everybody in the house soon after 3 o'clock. But there are several hotels within a few hundred feet of the summit where prices are more reasonable, and the view of the mountains is almost equally extensive. The best of these is Rigi-Scheideck, to which a branch railway leads, and which has even a better view of the mountain ranges than the Kulm, though that summit shuts off part of the view of the plains. The Scheideck Hotel has more than 200 guests in the season, many of whom remain two or three weeks. It is managed by a gentleman who, in the winter, teaches natural history in a high school, and whose knowledge of the Alpine flora and fauna is found a great convenience by the guests. The disadvantage of living on top of this mountain, 6,000 feet high, is that one is apt to be wrapped in dense clouds for two or three days at a time; but even for this he feels amply repaid by the magnificent glimpses he gets of the lakes, valleys, and mountains when the clouds dissolve into various grotesque shapes, and chase one another, suspended midway between the summit and the valley. Sometimes one sees a snow-white cloud a few hundred feet above a lake, moving along majestically, and so dense and opaque that one can readily understand the belief of the ancients that the clouds were solid, and that thunder was caused by their collisions. The clouds, indeed, afford as much entertainment, and more variety, on the Rigi, than the terrestrial scenery. In the account of his ascent of the Brocken, Heine mentions some students who were intoxicated, and who consequently must have had a double enjoyment of the scenery. On the Rigi one needs no such magic potion to see the scenery double—at least so far as the cloudscape is concerned. The mountain is surrounded on all sides by lakes, on which every moment a new shadow picture is painted. Sometimes the clouds are reflected in their native snowy whiteness, sometimes as purple patches. In one respect, however, the Swiss clouds are disappointing: they are no Venetian colorists; and though I have spent two summers in Switzerland I have never seen a sunset to compare in gorgeousness and variety of coloration with those that may be enjoyed in New York State, especially in the lake region. As for sunrise—I cannot tell a lie—I have not seen

one on the Rigi; but in this place I have enjoyed the rare privilege of seeing at four o'clock, and without getting up, the first rays of the rising sun gild the snowy summit of Mount Corvatsch, over 10,000 feet high. Yet it must be admitted that the noonday color-symphonies—the emerald lakes, the varied green of the forests, the brilliant colors of alpine flowers, the spotless white of the vast snow fields, and the deep blue of the celestial dome, contrasting with the gray monotony and grotesque wildness of the savage rocks—are more than a compensation for the rarity of gorgeous sunsets.

Such color-symphonies can nowhere be better enjoyed than in the Engadine; for here the mountains and the lakes, the snow fields and the forests are nearer together than in any other part of Switzerland. A tourist who goes from the Rigi to the Engadine, via Zürich, Chur, and the wildly romantic Schyns-strasse (a stage road mostly cut into the rocky side of the mountains and along which it is proposed to build an electric railroad to the Engadine and down to Comer), rises again to exactly the same altitude that he started from. Yet one cannot imagine a greater contrast than that between the Rigi and this valley. There one cannot walk ten minutes without going down the mountain; here one has before his eyes a valley more than twenty miles long, with green meadows, groves, half a dozen villages, and as many picturesque lakes—everything 6,000 feet above the ocean, and higher than the highest summit of the Adirondack peaks. By living in a valley 6,000 feet high, instead of on an isolated peak of the same altitude, one loses, indeed, one of the greatest charms of the Rigi scenery—the contrast between the gigantic mountains and the Lilliputian valleys beneath; for the towns look like toy villages, and the steamboats on the lakes like toy vessels. One loses, also, part of a mountain's grandeur, for peaks 10,000 feet high are only 4,000 above the visitor in the Engadine; but, to compensate for this, one can get on some of the highest mountains in Europe by climbing only 6,000 feet. This is what makes Pontresina such a favorite resort; nowhere else can so many glaciers and peaks be visited with such a slight expenditure of energy, and the wonderfully bracing air adds to the facility of mountain climbing. "Just like champagne," is the unvarying exclamation of all visitors, temperance folks included, paradoxical as this may seem. Winter flannels may be worn all summer without a moment's feeling of discomfort, and it is a positive luxury to bask by the hour in the noonday August sun, whose rays are just warm enough to raise to a pleasant temperature the still breezes that always blow from the snow fields. The air is so dry that it is apt to produce an alarming effect on the size of wine bills; but to compensate for this, there is a great saving in blotting paper to those who write many letters or do other literary work. This is probably the reason why many German professors and others come up to the Engadine in summer to write books. Among those present at St. Moritz this season were Dr. Branderis, Dr. Schliemann, and Mr. Story, the sculptor.

As for the natives, who are burdened neither with present cerebral waste, nor with the restoration of nervous energies wasted through the excitements of city life, they seem obliged to find some special outlet for the animal spirits engendered by the bracing mountain air. This outlet is almost invariably the vocal cords. It is one of the most remarkable phenomena of life among the mountains that one feels an almost irresistible impulse to sing. The Swiss peasants and shepherds never resist this impulse; but in most cases their notions concerning musical pitch are so vague that their "yodling" adds to the

bliss of those only who are ignorant of music. Nor have I ever been able to sympathize with the old notion that the harsh, dull-sounding cowbells add to the poetry of Switzerland; yet there is a man at St. Moritz who sells them in large numbers to visitors, who take them home. The cowbell interferes with the enjoyment of an unique Alpine experience—the emotion inspired by absolute silence. Nowhere but in the high Alps can this emotion be enjoyed: the ocean, the desert, the plain are rarely so absolutely silent as the Alpine snow fields—when the bells of the adventurous cows are at rest, for they are heard at an enormous distance. It is no rhetorical trick to say that one often stands still to listen to the Alpine silence. Just as the eyes which look at white after being fatigued with green, see not white but the complementary purple; so the ear, fatigued by city noises, perceives in Alpine silence not a negative blank, but a positive sensation of joy; and it is this glorious symphony of nature that unpoetic souls willingly and gladly sacrifice for the “poetic cowbells.” H. T. F.

DIDEROT AND THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA.

PARIS, September 11, 1885.

THE novels of Diderot are more often read now than the ‘Encyclopædia’; but, in the eyes of his contemporaries, Diderot was eminently the author of the ‘Encyclopædia.’ The history of this great publication has been recently told by M. Maurice Tourneux. It had been quite forgotten, as well as the ‘Encyclopædia’ itself: who thinks now of buying the huge volumes which are hidden in some old bookseller’s shop on the Quai Voltaire? The history of the ‘Encyclopædia’ has become more interesting to us than the work itself, which had the fate of all cyclopedias, and could only serve for a time.

Diderot is not named in the letters of privilege, which are dated January 21, 1746; but he was recognized by D’Aguesseau as the director of the publication. The “Associated Booksellers” (*libraires associés*), who published the *Almanach Royal*, had accepted the offer made to them by the Abbé Goussier de Malves, who undertook to give an alphabetic account of all human knowledge in the eighteenth century. The prospectus, which gave a sort of genealogical tree of the various sciences, was attacked by the Jansenists as well as by the Jesuits, who were then very powerful at Court. The “Academy of Sciences” remembered suddenly that Colbert had asked its members to make a “Description of the arts et métiers,” and Réaumur was charged with this mission.

The first volume of the ‘Encyclopædia’ appeared in 1752 and sold well: 4,300 subscriptions had been received. The philosophers worked at once for the new enterprise, which appeared to them, as Sainte-Beuve says, the wooden horse that was to enter into Troy. Diderot secured the good will of Voltaire (who asked to be called the “encyclopaedic waiter”), of Montesquieu, Liolach, Grimm, Marmontel, Morellet, De Brosses, etc. A little scandal helped the sale. A young abbé, who had written the article “Certitude,” presented to the Sorbonne a thesis in which he drew a parallel between Jesus Christ and Æsculapius, and was severely censured by the Faculty. But the scandal was too great, and a judgment of February 7, 1752, suppressed the ‘Encyclopædia.’ After three months, the Comte d’Argenson, to whom the great work was dedicated, obtained the repeal of the interdiction, and seven volumes were allowed to appear quietly till Helvetius published in 1758 his work ‘L’Esprit.’ The impious book was condemned and burned before the staircase of the Grande Chambre, and Helvetius was obliged to sell his place of fermier-général. The *Parlement* appointed a committee to examine the ‘Encyclopædia.’ There is, in the “Cabinet des Estampes” of the Rue Richelieu, a

printed copy of this judgment, surrounded with allegorical figures—Incredulity proscribed, Religion having her foot on False Philosophy, covered with beasts’ skins. As Grimm said, the committee chosen by the *Parlement* had to taste the poison. Meanwhile, the Council of State revoked the privilege, and ordered the booksellers to refund to the subscribers the money already paid for the volumes which were still to appear.

So far, D’Alembert had given his time and his aid to the great undertaking; but he became discouraged and Diderot remained alone. The difficulties were immense, and the printing of the remaining volumes had to be done in the dark. Diderot had, fortunately for him, invisible protectors in the persons of Choiseul, Malesherbes, and Sartine.

“It is true, as Grimm said, that many distinguished persons charged themselves generously, without interest and without glory, as they were neither paid nor named, with a great part of the work. . . . Diderot himself, having as before the entire work of the revision and of the editing, and being obliged to hurry the publication for fear of some new storm, was constrained to act the laboring man more than the author. Many articles, and some very essential, were left to the Chevalier Jaucourt, a man of great zeal and indefatigable industry, but a pitiless compiler, who only copied the best-known and often the most mediocre books. The general plan of the work, of course, suffered much by this forced clandestinity, and it happens that on the same page you can read black and white on the same object, from two different pens, to say nothing of the general confusion, the irreparable omissions, the inevitable faults and mistakes.”

Diderot had one copy, of course, reserved for himself. One day, when he had to consult a philosophical article under the letter S, he found it, to his surprise and horror, completely mutilated. He was dumfounded. He reread the articles, his own and those of his most valued collaborators, and found everywhere the same mutilations and changes. He became almost frantic with horror. The mischief had been done by the printer, Le Breton, who wished to purchase at this price the tolerance of the Government. With his assistant he made himself a sovereign arbiter and censor of all the articles. They were printed first as the authors had sent them, but, after Diderot had seen the last proof, and given his “bon à tirer,” Le Breton cut, changed, suppressed in the most arbitrary manner. Le Breton was not only a coward, he was an ignorant and silly man, having no idea of literature or of philosophy; and when Diderot found him out, the mischief was done. Curiously enough, none of the mutilated authors had ever complained to Diderot; which proves that if there is such a thing as “le plaisir de se voir imprimer,” few authors read themselves in print.

On July 25, 1755, Diderot was able to write to Mlle. Volland: “I shall no longer go much to this infernal office where I have used my eyes for men who will not give me even a stick to help me to walk. . . . In eight or ten days I shall see the end of this enterprise, which has occupied me for twenty years, which has not made my fortune—far from it—which has several times made me liable to leave my country or to lose my liberty, and which has consumed a life which I might have rendered more useful and more glorious.” And a few days afterward: “I shall soon scream Land! land!”

Diderot could not be consoled for the mutilation of the ‘Encyclopædia.’ In a memoir to Catharine of Russia he offered to make her a new edition: “It would be well worthy of your Majesty to do the reverse of what has been done in France, and to bring the ‘Encyclopædia’ to the state of a fine work. I should take pleasure in writing on the frontispiece: ‘The French wished it to be bad; the sovereign of Russia has made it good.’” He offered to dedicate to her the new

‘Encyclopædia.’ In this memoir Diderot complains much of Choiseul, who had been at first one of his protectors. “M. de Choiseul,” he says, “who hates us, I don’t know why, has dragged out of obscurity a poor devil, very wicked, without knowledge, without talent, without principles, and excites against us this sort of Aristophanes, who is as perverse as the ancient one, but has not his wit. We have been dragged on the stage, and the people have seen Rousseau on all fours, Helvetius teaching his valet to steal, myself I don’t know how. All this is fallen into the mud, along with the author, who remains under this inscription, ‘Pâlis, sot.’” This was the anagram of Palissot, the author of “Les Philosophes,” a comedy which was represented on May 2, 1760, at the French Comedy, and which excited the anger of the philosophical school. In his memoir Diderot gives some curious details about his work: “The expense, when all was finished, amounted to 1,500,000 livres or 300,000 rubles. There have been 4,500 copies printed, which were all sold at an average price of 900 francs. The editors have therefore received more than 4,000,000, and, all expenses paid, had a residuum of 2,500,000 francs, and they admit it.”

We need not enter into all the details of Diderot’s scheme, but the finances of Russia were low. Catherine had just waged a long war against Turkey. General Betzky, who was the confidant and factotum of Diderot, was very irresolute in character. Perhaps Diderot himself grew alarmed at the great work which he had offered to undertake: his health was a little impaired. His attention became turned to other subjects. There is no further trace in his correspondence of the new edition of the ‘Encyclopædia.’ Diderot used his influence with Catherine for political objects. On November 12, 1773, Sir Robert Gunning, then British Minister in Russia, wrote to his Government: “Count Panin has told me in great confidence that M. Diderot, who has free access to the Empress, has been asked to give the sovereign a paper containing proposals of peace with Turkey, which the Court of France engaged itself to enforce if the good offices of that Court were accepted. M. Diderot said that he could not go out of his sphere and expose himself to being shut up in the Bastille on his return, and he absolutely refused to accede to the desire of the French Minister.” A few days afterwards, Diderot had changed his mind, and Sir Robert Gunning wrote: “Notwithstanding, says M. Panin, the way in which the Empress received the papers transmitted by M. Diderot in the name of the French Minister, M. Diderot is at this moment at Tsarskoe-Selo, which proves that he has disarmed the anger of the Empress.”

M. Alfred Rambaud was the first to study Diderot, the diplomat, in his important work: ‘Recueil de la Société historique russe.’ Diderot was carried away by his admiration of Catherine. He was somewhat too imaginative, as is well shown in the curious paper entitled “Ma Réverie,” a paper which differs completely from ordinary diplomatic memoirs. The peace with Turkey seems only a pretext: the imagination of the writer rambles on a hundred subjects:

“We look very sincerely on the partition of Poland as an *affaire faite*. I doubt not, however, that the partition of this sheep will become some day the occasion of a long quarrel between the three wolves. My three wolves are the Russian, the Austrian, the Prussian. France is a fourth wolf, and reasons thus: ‘If ever the Austrian wolf, my neighbor, should one day show his teeth, I should be glad if, while he had his face turned towards me, the Russian or the Prussian wolf threatened him from behind.’”

Catherine was very cynical, as is well shown in her correspondence. She amused herself with French philosophers, as the King used to have court-fools. Catherine did not judge Diderot badly when she said that “on some

points he was a hundred years old and on some others he was hardly ten years old." Speaking one day to Diderot of the partition of Poland, she complained of having been somewhat taken in by Frederic of Prussia: "You don't like this Prince?" she said. "No, he is a great man, but he is a bad King and a *faux-monnaieur*." "Well," said she, "I have some of his *monnaie*." It is difficult to imagine the degree of Diderot's adulation:

"I will tell my compatriots," says he in his 'Réverie,' "that you unite the soul of a Roman with the seductiveness of Cleopatra; force with sweetness, contempt of danger with good judgment, dignity with affability—the affability of Benedict XIV. when he took off his tiara, and said, 'Ecco il papa!'—a warm, nay, an impetuous soul, with patience and with moderation. And oh! my friends!" he exclaims, "suppose this woman on the throne of France! what an Empire, what a terrible Empire she would make of it, and in how short a time. And you, what a man would you not be. You are a spring which the weight of a bad administration bends down and will always bend down. Do come if only to spend a month in Petersburg."

I don't know who said to a young man: "Plaster thick, and some will stick." The philosopher certainly did plaster thick. Shall we go over the reforms which he recommends in his 'Réverie'? It is hardly worth while. His advice on every subject is of a very vague character. My object has been chiefly to tell the history of the publication of the 'Encyclopædia,' and to point to the valuable publications of the Russian Historical Society. The greatest part of these volumes published by this Society is, of course, in Russian; but there are many letters and documents in French, as French was at that time the language of polite society.

Correspondence.

THE WARNER BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The discussion of Mr. Warner's Silver Bill, while it has revealed a general appreciation of some of the evil consequences likely to flow from it, has entirely overlooked one very serious feature of that remarkable measure, viz., its probable effect on the future price of silver. The bill provides that any holder of silver bullion may deposit the same with the Treasurer of the United States and receive therefor certificates receivable at par for customs, taxes, and all other public dues. The ratio to gold at which such certificates shall be issued shall be the actual market value of silver bullion at the time of deposit, to be determined by the Secretary of the Treasury for each month by taking the average selling price during the preceding month, or for each day by taking the mean selling price on the first [meaning the last] preceding day on which actual sales were made. But if at any time silver rises to a value equal to the ratio of the two metals in existing standard coins, the holder of silver bullion may, at his option, have it coined into standard dollars, on the same terms as provided for the coinage of gold.

Now, if this bill became a law, what would be its effect on the price of silver? Suppose a law were passed requiring the Government to buy at market value all the wheat, or all the cotton, or all the iron offered, and pay therefor in certificates receivable in payment of all public dues; what would be the effect on the price of the commodities so selected? Obviously the price would at once rise, for the advent of a new customer ready, nay, compelled, to buy unlimited quantities could not fail to stimulate the market. The mere expectation of the future advent of such a customer would suffice to "boom" the price of silver.

But that is not all. When silver once began to rise, it could never again decline. Suppose that the bill goes into effect on January 1, 1886. The Secretary of the Treasury will have to announce on that day at what price he will receive silver during the day or during the month, as he may elect. Suppose any price you please in that first announcement, remembering that it must be fixed either by the last sale or by the average during December, 1885. Let us assume this initial price to be 52d. per ounce. Now, it is self-evident that nobody would sell silver for less than 52d. on any day after January 1, being certain that by waiting till the following day he could get that price from the United States Treasury, and at the same time enjoy the benefit of any rise in the price that might in the meantime accrue. In other words, the Government would gratuitously insure against loss all operators for a rise in the price of silver; and any competing buyer of silver would have to bid above the Government price in order to get his supply. The actual legitimate demand for silver, combined with the facility afforded to the "bulls," would therefore inevitably carry the price of silver, more or less gradually, up to the point when any holder of silver could demand to have it coined into standard dollars which would be a legal tender for all purposes.

Long before this point had been reached, however, the Treasury would be full of silver certificates received for duties in place of gold, and would have been drained of its stock of gold; and even if not entirely so drained, that process would soon be accomplished when any holder of silver could have his bullion coined into dollars. Of course, silver could only remain at the price necessary for this purpose until the whole country had parted with its gold and received "standard" silver dollars in exchange at par. In other words, the customer whose unlimited purchases of silver had driven up the price being bankrupt, and therefore out of the market, the commodity would, after the most violent fluctuations, find its natural level of value. The net result of Mr. Warner's bill would thus be that we should be transformed into a mono-metallic silver-currency country, in the same category as India and China, while all the countries of Europe would have a mono-metallic gold currency; and Germany would have dumped her whole unsalable load of silver on the back of the patient American donkey, and received good gold in exchange.

It is true that the bill provides "that coins struck at European mints, and ingots and bars made by melting down such coins, shall be excluded from the provisions of this act," but this provision, like most of "the provisions of this act," is perfectly puerile, for it would be utterly impossible to identify any particular bar or ingot as to its origin or previous condition. The bill is really nothing but a device to precipitate public and private financial disaster and bankruptcy upon our country in order to enable holders and producers of silver all over the world to find a market for their merchandise. For the limited coinage of the Bland bill it would substitute unlimited coinage.

A. T.

NEW YORK, September 28, 1885.

THE SOUTH AND THE SILVER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The various recent manifestations at the South establish beyond a doubt, I think, that public sentiment among our business men is very decidedly set against the continued coinage of the Bland silver dollar. The petition to the President from our South Carolina bankers and merchants, the very decided action of the Commercial Convention at Atlanta, the equally emphatic resolutions of the Cotton-Growers' Con-

vention at the Virginia Springs, the voice of the better portion of our Southern press, all tend to clearly establish the fact that those most capable of comprehending and judging the situation are fully alive to the imminence of the danger threatening the country from the continued issue of a debased currency, and are anxious for the immediate and unconditional repeal of the foolish and wicked silver law. On this point I doubt not that the opinions of our intelligent business men are quite as clear and decided as are those of the same classes at the North.

Why, then, one naturally asks, were Southern Congressmen almost solid in favor of the passage of the Bland bill, and why do they, after seeing the harm it is doing the country—the South at least as much as the North—continue almost unanimous in opposition to its repeal? To my mind there is but one correct and satisfactory answer to this question, and that is that since the overthrow of radical rule at the South in 1876—indeed, I might say since reconstruction—there has been but one prominent issue in all elections, national, State, or municipal. That one issue has been "radicalism." Our candidates of high and low degree have got in the habit of recommending themselves to their constituents by the bitterness of their denunciations of radical rule, and they continue to harp on the same old tune, though all danger of the return of that rule has long since passed away in every Southern State; for "Mahoneism" in Virginia, objectionable as it certainly is, is led and largely supported by native whites. Our politicians seem no more inclined to give up "radicalism" as a dead issue than Mr. Blaine or Mr. Sherman to give up the "bloody shirt." Important living issues that agitate the popular mind in the North and West have received little or no consideration at their hands.

It is true that, during the last election campaign, civil-service reform was now and then heard of, not because of any love for it among our active politicians, but solely because a few of them were sagacious enough to see that the balance of power between the two great political parties lay in the hands of the reformers. But now that they have succeeded in electing their President, I believe it very safe to say that there is hardly a politician of high or low degree at the South (I except, of course, Mr. Lamar) who would not desire to see civil-service reform utterly ignored by the Administration, and the corrupt and corrupting Jacksonian "spoils system" re-introduced in all its purity. Even some who pretend to favor reform have been most active in soliciting and obtaining their share of the spoils, utterly regardless of every principle of the reform movement. Our papers, for the most part, denounce reform and reformers in unmeasured terms. It is true our leading paper, the *Charleston News and Courier*, pretends to be a strong advocate of reform, for which it gets much credit among reformers at the North. But so great is the want of confidence in its editor's sincerity, that I doubt if its advocacy of reform, as well as of the repeal of the Silver-Coinage Act, does not rather tend to injure both measures in the popular estimation.

But neither civil-service reform, nor the silver question, nor the tariff, nor our foreign trade, nor our shipping interests, have been an issue, or have received any adequate attention in any election at the South since the war. The natural result is very general ignorance of all such questions, both among our politicians and the people generally. As a specimen I may mention that I heard one of our most intelligent and useful South Carolina Congressmen seriously advocate the idea of mixing gold and silver in certain proportions, and out of this extraordinary amalgam coining money. He imagined in this way to be

able to force silver on the world at more than its value. Few of our Congressmen, perhaps, would so openly confess their ignorance on important public questions as does our senior Senator, General Butler, who, in a recent letter to the *Charleston News and Courier* on the subject of the silver question and our foreign trade, did not hesitate to admit his ignorance of what was best to be done, and to call on his friend, Colonel Trenholm, of Charleston, for light to guide him. This light Colonel Trenholm endeavored to give him on the silver question in his very able and lucid letter published in the *News and Courier* of August 24, and which has received such favorable attention in Northern papers.

At the conclusion of his excellent argument Colonel Trenholm appeals to Senator Butler to do one thing which he could do effectively, namely, "to get up a movement among Southern members of Congress to put an end to this silver oppression." He adds:

"Representative men in Congress from the South are, with respect to this matter, under greater responsibility than others, because they supported the Bland measure, and because they could in thirty days restore confidence to the entire country and unlock the wheels of industry by announcing a change of opinion as to its merits. There can be no doubt that if 100 Southern Senators and Representatives, who could be named, would now unite in declaring their purpose, upon the assembling of Congress, to vote for a repeal of the Bland law, and to oppose thereafter all further legislation affecting the currency, an immediate change for the better would take place all over the country."

The entire argument of Colonel Trenholm is most clear and convincing as to the evils and dangers of the continued coinage of silver, and causes one to wish that we had even one representative of the South in the United States Senate capable of taking such a high stand and maintaining it with such ability. But, unfortunately for us and for the whole country, this is probably not the case. A narrow and bitter partisanship has prevailed so long that statesmanship has been crushed out, and our Southern Congressmen will probably as heretofore continue to follow blindly what they regard as the dictates of their party, regardless of its effects upon the country. We have as yet no intimation that Senator Butler will act on the appeal made to him by Colonel Trenholm, and he probably will not. I should much sooner expect such independent action from our other Senator, General Hampton, though he probably has no clearer comprehension of the situation than Senator Butler. But he is more capable of kicking in party traces.

My only hope for independent action on the silver question from any considerable number of our Southern Congressmen depends upon the action of the Administration. If the Administration stands firm on the principles announced in Mr. Cleveland's letter to Mr. Warner of February 24, and insists upon the prompt and unconditional repeal of the Silver-Coinage Act, so as to convince Southern members that this can no longer be regarded as a party measure, I have little doubt that there would be at least a sufficient division among them to secure the repeal. But let the Administration waver, and show a disposition to accept Mr. Warner's or some other compromise measure, and all hope of such action is lost. Notwithstanding recent rumors of such compromise have seemed to emanate from trustworthy sources, I am not yet disposed to credit them. Mr. Cleveland clearly showed, in his famous letter, both his sound financial judgment and his full comprehension of the dangers of the situation. He has shown on many occasions his firmness and decision of character. It will therefore be a great surprise to many if he should "weaken" a particle on this all-important silver

question. Mr. Bayard has always shown himself thoroughly sound and firm on financial questions, even when he had to stand almost alone of his party. It is not at all likely that he would now yield on the silver question, when he has the President and the best portion of his party to sustain him. Secretary Manning, as a representative of the State of New York, is not likely to show any weakness on this question. We may, then, I prefer to think, take it for granted that all these rumors of compromise are inventions of the silverites, and that they are without any foundation in fact.

What the good of the country requires is the prompt and unconditional repeal of the Silver-Coinage Act, and this I have no doubt the Administration will insist upon on the opening of Congress. And if it does, I entertain little fear but that it will be supported by a sufficient number of Southern Congressmen to accomplish its purpose. When this is done, and we are freed from the danger threatening us at home, we shall be in a better position for negotiating with other countries as to what shall be the permanent status of silver in the world's currency.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

B. O. D.

GROUND'S OF REFLECTION FOR SENATOR SHERMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION :

SIR: When the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was under discussion in the second session of the Thirty-seventh Congress, I well remember that the Hon. John Sherman, then, as now, a distinguished member of the Senate from the State of Ohio, while giving his zealous support to the measure, was very emphatic in expressing his opposition to the political rights of negroes outside of Washington. After remarking on the exceptionally kind consideration and benignant treatment accorded to free negroes by the white people of Washington even before the war, he proceeded to say:

"In the State where I live we do not like negroes. We do not disguise our dislike. The whole people of the Northwestern States are, for reasons whether correct or not, opposed to having many negroes among them, and that principle or prejudice has been ingrafted in the legislation of nearly all the Northwestern States. . . .

"I am willing to give the free negroes here [in the District of Columbia] the highest possible development. Here they do not interfere with the peculiar prejudices that will always mark them as a degraded caste in other communities. In States they must always be on a lower level. Here they have rights, and those rights are more respected than in any portion of the United States" (*Cong. Globe*, 2d Session 37th Congress, Part II., pp. 1491, 1492).

The italics are mine in the foregoing citation. In view of these former opinions of Mr. Sherman as compared with his present complaints against "the South," would it not be more graceful, as well as more gracious, if he should practise toward his Southern fellow-citizens a goodly measure of that mercy which he must expect the colored voters of Ohio to show to him if they shall forgive his former want of faith in their political capacity? Nobody in the South, not even the veriest Bourbon, would be bold enough to proclaim to-day in the halls of Congress that negroes must "always" be "marked as a degraded caste," because of the white man's "peculiar prejudices"; or that they must "always" be held on a lower level. And if Senator Sherman will reflect on the influences which have wrought a beneficent change in his uncharitable opinions, he will, we may be sure, frankly ascribe it to the meliorating pressure of moral ideas and social conditions, rather than to any penal statutes of Congress mitigating his judgment or coercing his conduct. When he remembers that little more than a score of years ago he,

in common with the whole people of the Northwestern States, "did not like negroes," "did not disguise his dislike," and, "for reasons, whether correct or not, was opposed to having many negroes" in his community; and when he considers to-day that he is entirely redeemed from his unworthy prejudices, there would seem to be hardly any limit to the high hopes which he might reasonably cherish with regard to the progress of humane opinion in the South during the next twenty years.

And if even in Washington, this "Paradise of negroes," as Senator Sherman called it in the speech above cited—if even in this city, where free negroes, before the war, "had rights, and those rights were more respected than in any [other] portion of the United States"—if even here, where the Senator was "willing to give the free negroes the highest possible development," negro suffrage was found so intolerable that it had to be abolished by act of Congress (and white suffrage with it), under the full splendor of Republican ascendancy, it may indeed be a source of regret to everybody that such a crucial experiment in applied politics should have failed under the very eaves of the national Capitol; but it can scarcely be a ground of surprise to anybody, outside of Ohio, that negro suffrage, thus doomed to perish under law in Washington, should sometimes perish without law in Mississippi. The latter contingency presents, it is true, a sad anomaly under our institutions; and what makes it still sadder is the fact that it comes to us as a reaction from the saddest anomaly of all—violence done by statute to the civilization, property rights, civil security, and social progress of blacks and whites alike in some of the reconstructed States as were temporarily placed under the domination of negro suffrage. Senator Sherman should see that an anomaly for bad or for worse is inherent in the political situation at the South, until it can be cured by the same moral forces which have wrought such a happy regeneration in his once reprobate State, as he must now view it from the moral eminence he has reached. W.

WASHINGTON, September 26, 1885.

ASKING TOO MUCH OF THE CHURCHES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION :

SIR: The remarks made in several recent numbers of this journal regarding the intellectual status of the Protestant churches, particularly the Methodist and Baptist, in the South, naturally lead to a consideration of the question whether it is the province of any ecclesiastical organization to concern itself with high intellectual culture, and whether we are justified in condemning the action or inaction of a religious denomination for opposing certain scientific doctrines, or wholly eschewing science proper. The church is an historic institution, based on an ancient creed, formulated under conditions of meagre historical knowledge, yet in its fundamental elements unchangeable. Its existence is owing to a well-nigh universal human need, which, therefore, it seeks to supply. The needs which in its purest form it undertook and still claims to supply are, primarily, spiritual; secondarily, temporal and external. It may therefore, without overstepping the bounds within which, by virtue of its constitution, it exists, concern itself with elementary education, and even promote to some extent the cause of intellectual culture, if by so doing it can enlarge the sphere of its influence. But the highest culture and original investigation can be pursued solely for their own sake, for the truth that in them is. From their intrinsic nature these aims are appreciable by but few, and of abiding interest to still fewer.

A church, however, is chiefly efficient in pro-

portion to its numbers. It must not, therefore, concern itself with—it must even keep aloof from—that which would impede its numerical growth. A religious denomination would be preparing the way for its own destruction if it should encourage researches tending to cast discredit on its fundamental doctrines. Its policy will therefore be consistent as long as it multiplies colleges and universities for the diffusion of intelligence, but inconsistent when it encourages original research in certain directions.

True, the defenders of denominational colleges claim, for the most part all in good faith, that certain teachings are forbidden in them in the interests of truth, but the fallacy of their reasoning is so obvious that one hardly sees how they can be blind to it. When a board of trustees removes an original investigator from his professorial chair for teaching falsehoods upon a subject of which, from its very nature, only he and hislike can competently judge, it is amazing that they do not see the farcical character of their action. Yet this has often happened and will continue to happen. Men of real intelligence sometimes abet such performances, or at least acquiesce in them, from a fear of the consequences of teachings that threaten to uproot well-established beliefs. Social order and certain opinions have existed so long side by side that we are apt to think the former dependent upon the latter, and perhaps it is. Who can tell what the effect upon society would be if a hundred theological seminaries and sectarian colleges in our country should officially teach the doctrines of Herbert Spencer, and the religious press assist in giving currency to such teachings? It is the instinct of self-preservation that makes members of churches conservative, even though they be not often fully aware of it. To see sectarian colleges posing as the champions of scientific truth would be amusing if the effects were not frequently painful; yet why is this more surprising than to see the leaders of rival political parties in a like attitude toward what they claim to be good government? A man's intellectual horizon is not enlarged by a certificate of church-membership. The Christian Church can encourage intellectual training only so far as such a course raises up defenders, and no further. The most ardent churchmen are usually persons of a certain narrowness of mind, however large their hearts, and one-sided mental development. In proportion as men's views enlarge, their ecclesiastical or denominational zeal grows less. As the world has grown more enlightened it has grown more tolerant. A man of high scientific attainments and yet a zealous churchman is not often met with.

The time will probably never come when scientific research will be a matter of interest to many. The average man cares nothing for investigations to which there can, from their very nature, be no limit. On the other hand, a dogma is a thing fixed and unchanging; once assented to, people need concern themselves no further about it. The further it transcends reason, the stronger the faith required to believe it, and the less the danger of losing that faith.

Scientific research, no matter in what department of human knowledge, if it is not of a practical character, will never flourish where it must depend upon the encouragement of large numbers. If the endowment of original research depended upon popular votes, it would be overwhelmingly defeated in the most enlightened country in the world. Its beneficent results are usually too remote and intangible for any but the select few, neither ought we to expect a religious denomination to interest itself in that to which most of its members are indifferent or hostile.

S.

ATHENS, OHIO, September 23, 1885.

THE TYRANNY OF STRIKES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The frequency with which striking workmen resort to violence or intimidation for the purpose of enforcing their demands, or preventing others from taking up the work which the strikers refused, shows an alarming state of feeling upon the rights of employer and employed. These violent strikers ignore the rights of the employer, and of the other workman who should have the liberty to choose his occupation and accept compensation satisfactory to himself.

The disregard of law and order, and the lack of courage on the part of public men and the press in denouncing these outrages, encourage those who perpetrate them to boast that public opinion justifies their action, and that those charged with the enforcement of the law dare not do so. Political leaders and organs coddle the workman and dare not tell him that he is intolerant and tyrannical, that he is a monopolist in seeking to prevent another from entering into competition with him, that he is supremely selfish in his desire to prevent his neighbor from learning a trade, and that he is a ruffian for assaulting a man who, having equal rights to secure work with others, presumes to exercise his right.

Unless there is a better understanding and adjustment of the rights of the employer, the employed, and the unemployed, there cannot fail to follow embittered feelings and lawlessness, which are the foes of industrial progress.

I am, respectfully, G. S.

ALBANY, September 27, 1885.

THE SAXE HOLM NOM DE PLUME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Will you allow me space in your columns for the correction of certain misstatements which have lately appeared in various New York and Boston newspapers in connection with the newly vexed question of the authorship of the Saxe Holm stories? I have always held to the validity of a wide privilege of conjecture with regard to anonymous publications, and should not interfere with its free exercise in the present case did it not involve other persons besides myself, and such an ingenuity of misrepresentation. This being so, I should like, with your permission, to say seriously and distinctly:

1. That not a word of the Saxe Holm series, either prose or verse, was written by me, nor am I in the secret of their authorship.

2. That the lady in Brooklyn alluded to in a Boston newspaper, at whose house H. H. and myself are said to have frequently met and "made no secret of the matter," exists, so far as I am concerned, only in the imagination of the journalist. I never heard her name until the appearance of the article.

3. That the dear young cousins (not sisters) who died in Jerusalem fourteen years since, and whom a correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* credits with complicity in the mystery, had never, to my knowledge, written a single line for the press, or read a page of the Saxe Holm stories, most of which appeared after their death.

4. That the claims made by E. R. Champlic in the *Beacon* in behalf of "an intimate friend of Miss Marietta Holly, residing in the State of New York, not many miles from Utica," to the authorship of "Esther Wynn's Love Letters," and of the other young lady who is "sure that sister wrote another of them," but is not at liberty to betray confidence, were disposed of some years since, together with others equally vague and idle, by Saxe Holm over her own signature, and by her publishers, speaking for themselves as well as for her.

I would add, if I may be allowed one word more, that no one, as it seems to me, who was intimately acquainted with H. H., or who, either by instinct or by trained perception, is qualified to detect those subtle peculiarities of literary style which defy concealment, is likely to doubt that the Saxe Holm stories were largely her work—the poetry of them altogether so. That some copartnership existed which made it possible for her, when questioned, honestly to deny the full responsibility for them, is doubtless true also. The secret was well kept during her lifetime, and if it was her desire that it should be continued after her death, those who shared it are bound to respect the desire.

SUSAN COOLIDGE.

JACKSON, N. H., September 22.

Notes.

MACMILLAN & Co. have nearly ready 'Lectures Introductory to the Study of the Law of the Constitution,' by Prof. A. V. Dicey, of Oxford. It deals with two or three guiding principles which pervade the modern constitution of England, with a view to preparing the student's mind for the profitable study of Blackstone and kindred authors. As illustrations are freely drawn from the constitutionalism of the United States and of France, the work promises to be as useful here as in England. It is based upon Professor Dicey's lectures.

Dodd, Mead & Co. publish early in October 'Sakontala: From Shakspeare to Pope: an Inquiry into the Causes and Phenomena of the Rise of Classical Poetry in England,' by Edmund Gosse—his American lectures revised and amplified; and 'Mustard Leaves,' a novel of London society, by D. T. S.

'The Story of a Ranch,' by Mrs. Alice Wellington Rollins, is announced by Cassell & Co., as is also a 'Handy Commentary on the Old Testament,' edited by Bishop Ellicott.

Getchell & Fuller have in press, to be sold only by subscription, 'Our Nation's Executives,' an illustrated "historical, biographical, and statistical conspectus of the National Government from its foundation to date," compiled by George H. Getchell. The form will be royal quarto.

Scribner & Welford will be the American publishers of Mr. Andrew Tuer's new edition of his monograph on Bartolozzi, the engraver. It will be bound in solid vellum, and be otherwise peculiarly attractive. Only five hundred copies are allowed for both the English and American markets. The same firm will have their imprint on the edition of Glanville's much-praised 'Scopis Scientifica; or, Confessing Ignorance the Way to Science,' brought out by Kegan Paul, Trench & Co.

'Brattleboro' in Verse and Prose,' a brochure compiled by Mr. Cecil Hampden Howard, of the Astor Library, will be issued early in November by Frank E. Housh, publisher of the *Woman's Magazine*. It is designed to be a souvenir of one of New England's most beautiful towns.

There is already in English a translation of Barben's life of Victor Hugo. Since the poet's death two other biographies have appeared in English, one a careful, critical study by Mr. Cappon, and the other a very faulty compilation by Mr. G. Barnett Smith. Now Chatto & Windus announce "Mr. Swinburne's new prose work, 'Victor Hugo,'" which is, we take it, a collection of the English poet's essays on his French master.

Besides writing the life of Darwin, which is to be the first volume of Mr. Andrew Lang's new series of "English Worthies," Mr. Grant Allen has found time to try his hand at fiction. Only last year he declared himself the author of a

volume of 'Strange Stories,' signed by the singularly individual name of "J. Arbuthnot Wilson." Now he acknowledges the authorship of two full-grown novels, 'Babylon' and 'Philistia,' which have been signed "Cecil Power."

The holiday edition of 'Childe Harold' prepared by Ticknor & Co. will be issued in London by Chatto & Windus.

Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. have reprinted, from the seventh London edition, the late W. Hepworth Dixon's 'Her Majesty's Tower,' in two volumes, with illustrations. Since the author's death the modern spirit has made some queer invasions of the Tower of London, lighting it with electricity and blowing it up with dynamite. Tourists still find it standing, and for such as need historic associations in order to be impressed by its architectural complex, Mr. Dixon's sensational pages are good to cram with before visiting it.

The Chautauqua Press, Boston, is a department of Chautauqua University, and in pursuance of its mission of providing books for the students it has issued four volumes, called (from the color of the binding) the Garnet Series. The form is handy and the print clear. The several books are 'Readings from Macaulay,' 'Readings from Ruskin,' 'Lucy Crane's Art, and the Formation of Taste,' and C. C. Black's 'Life and Works of Michael Angelo.' The extracts from Macaulay include his essays on Dante, Petrarch, Machiavelli, and his "Lays of Ancient Rome" and "Pompeii." Introductions have been contributed by Mr. Donald G. Mitchell, Professor Beers, of Yale, and Mr. Charles G. Whiting.

Mr. Oscar Fay Adams's two 'Handbooks'—viz., of American Authors and of British Authors—are issued anew, with revisions and enlargements, by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Both represent research which has not been confined to books of reference already existing, and are especially valuable as a supplement to 'Men of the Time.' The addenda in each are considerable.

Every public library and every intelligent student of American history should possess Mr. W. E. Foster's 'References to the History of Presidential Administrations: 1789-1885.' These references were originally printed in Mr. Foster's monthly lists, but he has since greatly elaborated them, so that they may fairly be called exhaustive, and they have very fitly been adopted and put forth in their present shape by the Society for Political Education (G. P. Putnam's Sons). They have a quality rare enough in bibliographies—an intrinsic readableness; one actually gets the physiognomy of the time from Mr. Foster's annotations. The dullest student must receive an impulse to explore from suggestions like those as to the origin of the use of the designation "Republican" for the existing party of that name; or as to the discharge of executive functions in case of a President's disability, as during Garfield's lingering death.

The responsibility of trustees of public libraries for the reading of youth was earnestly discussed in Boston a few years ago. The Public Library of that city shows, in its thirty-third annual report, that the managers of that institution have been led to establish a censorship of juveniles entered, or liable to entry, in a new catalogue now passing through the press. Works of doubtful or injurious tendency are excluded from the catalogue. From the same report we learn that Poole's 'Index to Periodical Literature' has, in the three years since it was issued, increased the demand for periodicals by nearly one hundred per cent.

The *American Architect* for September 26 should be in request. It contains a number of designs for the New York memorial to Grant, offered in competition at the instance of the editors, who complain because so few of the profes-

sion joined in it. The prizes seem well bestowed, but the collection is more curious than inspiring.

In the August number of *Walford's Antiquarian* Mr. C. P. Johnson, the author of 'Hints to Collectors of Original Editions of the Works of William Makepeace Thackeray,' has an interesting paper on Thackeray's projected works which never attained completion. These were (1), 'The Whitey-Brown Paper Magazine,' originated by Hood's collaborator Reynolds, and taken up by "Ingoldsby Legends" Barham and Thackeray, who seems to have written an introduction and to have made a series of nine sketches; (2) 'Sketches by Spec'; (3) 'Dinner Reminiscences; or the Young Gormandizer's Guide in Paris,' actually announced at the end of the 'Second Funeral of Napoleon,' but never published, although its materials seem to have served in the composition of the *Fraser* paper on "Memorials of Gormandizing"; (4) 'The Count and Countess des Dragées,' a fragmentary series of sketches; and (5) the 'Life of Talleyrand,' which was to have been the first of Chapman and Hall's "Monthly Series of Original Works of Fiction and Biography." Of the 'Sketches by Spec,' only a single copy of No. 1 has been preserved, and this Mr. Johnson has most generously had reproduced for lovers of Thackeray. It is entitled 'Britannia Protecting the Drama,' and beneath the drawing is an "Explanation of the Hallegory," written in the choice speech of the cockney showman. It is not one of Thackeray's best drawings.

The British Archaeological Association held its annual meeting in Brighton in August. Among the entertainments given to the members was one by Mr. J. O. Halliwell-Phillipps, the veteran Shaksperian author. As a souvenir of the occasion the genial host printed a little pamphlet, one of the titles of which reads: "Brief notices of a small number of the Shakespeare Rarities that are preserved in the Rustic Wigwam at Hollingbury Cope, near Brighton. Printed for the use of Literary Visitors—1885." This collection "includes numerous early manuscripts and books that refer to the literary history of the great dramatist, but its main feature is the largest assemblage that has ever been formed of objects illustrating his biography. The latter alone, consisting of more than fifteen hundred separate articles, would require the disposal of a week or more for a studious examination." The most interesting of the forty-eight articles described are a unique proof copy of the Droeshout portrait of 1623, all the other known copies being from a retouched plate; the original deed of the house in Blackfriars purchased by Shakspeare in 1613; and some extremely rare books printed during his life-time, and having some reference to him or his works. There is also an engraving of the painted glass, "having the letters W. A. S. for William and Anne Shakspeare, tied in a true lover's knot, and the date, 1615, the year before the poet's death, beneath," supposed to have been taken from New Place, Stratford. Mr. Halliwell-Phillipps states that all attempts (with his best wishes) to reproduce the Droeshout engraving, even by photograph, have signally failed. The deeds signed *Shaxpere* and *Shaxpeer* seem to confirm Mr. Furnivall's preference for the spelling *Shakspeare*. No. 45 is the earliest authentic playbill of a Shaksperian character extant (1697). Names of actors were not entered on playbills, we are told, before the time of George II.

A timely work, 'La Nuova Austria,' by G. Marcotti, which has newly appeared in Florence, is highly praised in the *Perseveranza*, not only for its picturesque style, but for its profound appreciation of the condition of Bosnia and Herzegovina under six years of Austrian "occupation." It is modestly called "Impressions" by the au-

thor, but it is rather a monograph than a mirror. The prevailing tone of the work is melancholy. Little good as yet is ascribed to Austrian rule, and amid the medley of faiths and nationalities Signor Marcotti was naturally most touched by the hard lines of the sober Italian laborers who make the roads, cultivate the soil, and are generally the most efficient toilers.

The larger 'Brockhaus' Conversations-Lexikon' (New York: L. W. Schmidt) finished its eleventh volume with Parts 161-165 and the title *Murray*. There is not much to remark upon in the contents, but there are two fine colored maps of the battle-field of Metz and of London and vicinity. The lesser Brockhaus reaches *Entada* with Part 20, having covered just one-third its course. Here we can mention a colored geological map of Germany, and a political map of the Balkan Peninsula.

The fourteenth part of the 'Diccionario Tecnológico' (New York: N. Ponce de Leon) ends with *Tappet*.

With the volume presenting the events of 1884, Schulthess's 'Europäischer Geschichtskalender' completes a course of a quarter of a century. Of all political annuals known to us and still continued this is by far the most valuable. It generally appears late in the year following the one it historically sketches, but the delay in publication is an additional guarantee of its accuracy. Each recent volume—generally of about 500 or 600 8vo pages—contains a "General Chronicle," briefly indicating the more important occurrences of the past year all over the world, in the order of months and days; a very ample diary of the year's events, debates, etc., in the German Empire; similar, but much less extensive, chronological records for all the other independent European States, as well as for Bulgaria, Egypt, and the United States (the narrow title notwithstanding); a supplement on some subject demanding fuller elucidation (in the last volume, on "Germany's Colonial Policy"); and a general "Review of the Political Development of the Year . . ." In the diaries many paragraphs are marked with headings indicating the countries or provinces specially concerned, as, under "German Empire": "Prussia," "Bavaria," etc. (in parenthesis); under "France": "Tonquin," "Tunis," "Madagascar," etc. Thus the history of every State and of almost every political complication can be with ease separately surveyed. The style of the work is plain and concise, and the mechanical execution excellent. The tone is strongly German-national, and the compiler is not at all anxious to hide his own opinions concerning matters in almost any country. The complete collection is now offered by the publishers at a greatly reduced price.

Of the 'Preussische Staatschriften aus der Regierungszeit König Friedrichs II.,' published under the auspices of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, the second volume has appeared, bearing the names of J. G. Droysen and Max Duncker as general editors—although the former died long before its completion—and that of Dr. Reinhold Koser as special editor. Doctor Koser is a pupil of Droysen, was long his collaborator, and has been called to occupy his chair of history at the University of Berlin. The first volume embraced the eventful and often-described period of the Silesian Wars; the second covers the decade of peace, 1746-56, which elapsed between the second Silesian and the Seven-Years' War. This peaceful period has hitherto been comparatively neglected by historians, but its diplomatic side, presented by the correspondence just issued, is highly interesting. The last volume of Droysen's 'Geschichte der preussischen Politik,' as yet unpublished, but left by the historian in almost complete readiness for publication, treats of the same years of the reign of Frederic the Great.

In 'Der Papua' (Berlin: Weidmann) a few pages descriptive of New Guinea serve Dr. A. Bastian for an introduction to a treatise on psychology in which a vast amount of learning is displayed, but very little literary skill in arrangement. His work is a treasury of observations on the modes of life, superstitions, religious and social customs, not only of the Papuans, but of all the wild races of the earth. To understand many of the references, however, requires quite as much knowledge in the reader as is possessed by the learned writer. The last chapter contains a reprint of a paper on burial customs read before the Berlin Anthropological Society in January. There are also several papers on the new colonial possessions of Germany in Africa and Melanesia, the author insisting particularly on the opportunity which they present for collecting facts for psychological study.

—In 'The First Three English Books on America' (New York: Scribner & Welford) Mr. Edward Arber has brought together within some 400 quarto pages about all the printed information regarding the new geographical discoveries which was open to Englishmen of the first sixty years of the sixteenth century in their own tongue. The general reader will be most attracted by the last two of Mr. Arber's "Books," which are literal reprints of two famous works of Hakluyt's forerunner, Richard Eden: 'A treatise of the newe India' (1555), a great rarity, and 'The Decades of the newe worlde' (1555), the first English collection of voyages, wherein are to be found translations of the first three decades of Peter Martyr, Oviedo's 'Natural History of the West Indies,' and much matter from Ramusio, Gomara, Pigafetta, and others. Special students will be pleased to find in the first "Book" a reprint, without the cuts, of the tract, 'Of the newe landes and of ye people founde by the messengers of the kynge of portygale named Emanuel,' with its two companions, from the unique copy in the British Museum. The three were printed at Antwerp by Jan van Doesborch without a date—very unfortunately, because in the first, which contains some inaccurate extracts from the letter of Vespucci describing his third voyage, the word *Armenica* (*sic*), wanting in all other early versions of this letter, is applied to the new regions. The date 1522, given by Herbert and adopted by Harrisse and the new British Museum catalogue of early English books, rests upon a supposed allusion to Luther in one of the tracts. An earlier date seems more probable from the connection existing between these tracts and four Dutch pamphlets printed by Jan van Doesborch in 1506-9, one of which was a rendering of the "duplicate" version of Vespucci's third voyage (now one of the treasures of the Carter Brown Library, at Providence, R. I.). Not satisfied with carefully reprinting his texts, Mr. Arber has added a useful chronological sketch of Eden's life, a summary of English voyages under Henry VIII., and a note on the Dutch printer mentioned above. The extract from "A new interlude and a mery of the nature of the iiij elements" (pp. xx, xxi), written within twenty years of the discovery of the New World, is particularly noteworthy. Our gratitude for the Index was somewhat chilled by the discovery of compact blocks of from fifty to eighty page numbers following the more important entries.

—Messrs. Roberts Brothers propose to give us Balzac's novels in translations, and have just issued 'Père Goriot.' This is a tolerably careful rendering; but it is worlds away from true accuracy, from *la vérité vraie*. The whole quality of atmosphere is lost; and we must condemn the (quite unconfessed) expurgations. A translator has no more right than a witness on oath to withhold or alter an important passage. We cannot

here give proof of the indescribable effect of such deceiving delicacy in this case, but a few illustrations will indicate the character in other respects of this translation. The immortal description of Mme. Vauquer suffers greatly by the simple omission of the last words in the phrase, "*sa personne dodue comme un rat d'église*," while "*ses yeux ridés*" are turned into "her eyes and wrinkled brows," and the expression of her eyes is given as "the hollow smile of an actress," whereas it was "the smile prescribed to *dansesuses*." And Balzac never said that Mme. Vauquer's petticoat "gives an inkling of the cookery and the character of the guests," but that it "annonce la cuisine et fait pressentir les pensionnaires." In a conversation we come across this: "*Le grand oncle de monsieur et mon grand-père se connaissent*," says the count. "*Echantée d'être en pays de connoissance*," answers the countess. "Charmed to be so nearly connected," is her American reply. And this: "*Ah! c'est moi qui suis l'auteur de ta joie, comme je suis l'auteur de tes jours. Les pères doivent toujours donner pour être heureux. Donner toujours, c'est ce qui fait qu'on est père.*" "It is I who planned all this pleasure. Fathers should give their children everything, just as they gave them life. Give all, give ever—that is a father's motto." But the most remarkable passage we have happened on is this: "*Addressons-nous en haut. Quand on s'attaque à quelque chose dans le ciel, il faut viser Dieu!*" "Aim high and put your trust in the Lord!" (!!) If this is simple stupidity, it is laughable; if it is intentional, as the expurgations make us fear, it is unpardonable. The numerous other forms of error apparent, such as introducing parenthetical explanations as if they were part of the text, we have not space to touch upon, and no great inclination, since on the whole the translation is a fairly good one.

—To fix the date of composition of 'Les Chouans' is but one of the services of M. R. du Pontavice de Heussey in his article "Balzac en Bretagne" in *Le Livre* for September. It was at the close of the summer of 1828 that Balzac's huge Paris enterprises as publisher, printer, and type-founder came to a disastrous end, involving him and his parents heavily in debt, and driving him to his pen to make head against his sea of troubles. An historic incident of 1798 touching the war of the Chouans and Vendéens gave him a likely theme, and he betook himself to Brittany to become saturated with the local color. Here he enjoyed the kind hospitality of an old friend of his father's, to whom he afterwards dedicated the story, the first which he published under his own name, and the beginning of the "Comédie Humaine." The five hitherto unpublished letters which M. du Pontavice de Heussey prints, grew out of this delightful episode in Balzac's career, and are eminently creditable to him. The last but one exhibits him as a political aspirant wishing to stand for the arrondissement of Fougères in the elections of 1831. The deputy *in petto*—the possible premier in his own estimation—signs himself no longer H. Balzac, but H. de Balzac. He sends to his benefactor, for distribution in his vicinity, a political tract of which all trace has been lost. We are told, of his stay in Fougères, that every Sunday evening he tasted the "*joies du boston, jeu très à la mode en province*," and which he afterwards described in 'Une Ténébreuse Affaire.' More interesting still is the fact that Balzac, deploring the meagre punctuation of the French, introduced the English dash for the first time in 'Les Chouans.' The other leading article in *Le Livre* is a literary curiosity, being the first French translation of Petrarch's discourse on his crowning at the Capitol in Rome, April 8, 1341, only printed in the original in 1874. It takes a text

from the 'Georgics' and develops it as in a sermon, in the most artificial and uninspired manner, with abundant citations from classic authors, many of which are still the world's commonplaces. Even the sun-myth makes its appearance in an extract from Macrobius. Noticeable is the incidental discourse on the Laurey and its virtues.

—In the volume of the Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society just issued, the first part of Col. John Winslow's "Journal" is printed from a copy of the original MS. in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society. This gives a documentary history of the expedition to Nova Scotia in 1755, the siege and capture of Fort Beauséjour by the Provincial troops, bringing the story down to Winslow's arrival at Grand Pré. The part which relates to the removal of the Acadians was printed in the third volume of the Collections. Sir Adams Archibald contributes a short paper on the "Province Building" of Halifax. An account of Samuel Vetch, the first English Governor of Nova Scotia, by the Rev. Geo. Patterson, D.D. of New Glasgow, is an important contribution to the early history of the country after its capture from the French. Vetch was for a short time a very prominent character in the Northern Colonies, and his adventurous career deserves more attention than it has received from our historians. His father was a Scotch Covenanter minister, who barely escaped with his life during the persecutions of the Presbyterians in the reign of Charles II. His mother was a woman eminent for her piety, as her diary, published some years ago by the Free Church, shows. He was born in 1668, and when three years old was carried by his mother in a "creeper" to England, where his father was then hiding. From thence they fled to Holland, and he studied for the ministry in the college at Utrecht. At the outbreak of the Revolution of 1688, however, he obtained a commission in the army and served till 1697. The next year he went to Central America as a Captain of the forces of the ill-fated Darien company. On the failure of that colony, he came to New York and settled in Albany, where he married, in 1700, the daughter of Robert Livingstone. During the next few years he was engaged in trading with Canada, and apparently in connection with this was employed by Governor Dudley of Massachusetts in 1705 to negotiate an exchange of prisoners with the Governor of Canada. The next year he was sent on a similar mission to Nova Scotia, and used the opportunity to do some trading there also, for on his return he was accused of supplying the French "with ammunition and stores of war," and was sentenced by the General Court of Massachusetts to pay a fine. In these illicit transactions it was believed by many at the time that Dudley himself was concerned. Vetch went to England and obtained a reversal of the sentence, and, at the same time, succeeded in gaining the approval of the Ministry of a scheme for the conquest of Canada, and returned to this country in 1709 with instructions to the governors of the Northern colonies to raise a force to be joined by troops to be sent out from England. In carrying out these instructions he displayed great energy, and succeeded in raising the required number of regiments. The promised aid, however, did not come, and the expedition was abandoned. Nothing daunted by this failure, Vetch persuaded the New England governors to raise a force the next year, which, with the aid of a small fleet, captured Fort Royal in Nova Scotia, he being appointed Governor as a reward for his services.

—In July, 1711, the ill-fated expedition against Quebec under General Hill and Admiral Sir Hovenden Walker sailed from Boston, Vetch ac-

companied it in command of the New England troops. From his "Journal of the Voyage," printed with other documents in an appendix to this paper, it appears that he piloted the fleet in safety from Canso to the mouth of the St. Lawrence; and it is probable that had he acted in the same capacity in the ascent of the river, as he was well fitted to do from his frequent trading voyages, the disaster which overtook the fleet would have been averted, and Quebec, being wholly unprepared to resist so large a force, would have fallen. The conquest of Canada was postponed nearly half a century, apparently, because of a freak of ill-temper toward Vetch on the part of the British Admiral. His administration of the government of Nova Scotia was not a success. A sturdy Scotch Presbyterian was even less fitted than a New Englander of that day to conciliate French Roman Catholics. There appears also to have been some very suspicious irregularities in his accounts; and accordingly, in 1712, he was removed, and Nicholson, his successor, was ordered to make an investigation. Before this was completed, however, Vetch escaped to England, where his influence at court secured his reappointment to the office, which he held till 1717. There is no record of his return to America, and the remainder of his days were passed in obscurity, embittered by poverty. No. 353 of Bradford's New York Gazette contains this brief announcement: "London, May 2, 1732.—Last night was interred at St. George's Church, in Southwark, Colonel Vetch. He died a prisoner in King's Bench, and was formerly Governor of Annapolis." His daughter and only child, Alida, married Samuel Bayard, "of New York, grandson of Col. Nicholas Bayard, nephew and secretary to Peter Stuyvesant, the last and most eminent of the Dutch Governors of the New Netherlands." Following Doctor Patterson's sketch are a number of interesting documents, printed from the Nova Scotia archives preserved in the Province Building at Halifax.

RECENT NOVELS.

Aulnay Tower. By Blanche Willis Howard. Boston: Ticknor & Co.

A Little Upstart. By William H. Rideing. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.

Adrian Vidal. By W. E. Norris. Harper's Franklin Square Library.

Colonel Enderby's Wife. By Lucas Malet. D. Appleton & Co.

Madame de Presnel. By E. F. Poynter. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co.

A Millionaire's Cousin. By the Hon. Emily Lawless. [Leisure Hour Series.] Henry Holt & Co.

'AULNAY TOWER' has had not undeservedly some pleasant commendation. "A pretty story," says the reader, and to-morrow forgets it. Were it the author's only book, this were enough to say, but after 'Guenn' Miss Howard's work must waken some inquiry. Why is it so much and yet nothing more? 'Guenn' was a series of strongly etched outlines that, taken by themselves, told the immediate incident forcibly, but, taken as sequences of character, failed in the correspondence to each other which is essential to the transcript of real life. More thought, more work was needed to shape the raw material. Only a great genius works luckily, not laboriously. In 'Aulnay Tower' the treatment is too light for the gravity of the subject. While the distant chords of a dirge are sounding in our ears, the frolic of a scherzo or the mock-heroic of the opéra bouffe jars. France and Germany in deadly struggle, and, against this grim background, love of country, pride of race, honor, vainly struggling against the sweep of passion,

make no genteel comedy, but a black, bitter tragedy. The main point of the story might be proved true as an isolated fact, but that does not make it any more credible. That a woman who is, so far as Miss Howard's intention can make her, French to the last fibre, should within a few weeks consent to give herself to a German whom she has known only as an invader, a destroyer, a conqueror, is not within that degree of probability that is accepted as the basis of fiction. There might be a style, a manner of treatment, which could impress the reader in spite of this inherent difficulty, but it would presuppose more acquired skill, more direct study, than has been bestowed upon the book. It is not good art to use the same method to portray the high-born mistress and the flippant maid, yet the most we know of either is through her soliloquies or her dreams. The expression of deeper feeling is apt to be only what the abbé calls rhetoric. Some of it, if not rhodomontade, is bathos. The English of 'Guenn' was not beyond question. That of 'Aulnay Tower' ought not to pass without it. It is not pure, running sometimes into French constructions and oftener into German. How many novel readers know what a diopeter is? In what is it better to talk of the "foreposts" of an army than of the outposts? "The dislocations" of an army would puzzle every one not something of a linguist.

The author has, again, put herself at a distinct disadvantage by furnishing such obvious opportunities for comparison. No one who knew 'That Lass o' Lowrie's' or 'The Village on the Cliff' could keep them out of mind while reading 'Guenn.' The present book, with its conventional figures of mistress and maid, marquis and abbé, is like forty French stories, but it was a hazardous venture on Miss Howard's part to enter upon ground which so deft a wonder-worker as Alphonse Daudet has made peculiarly his own. If anything of contemporary French fiction survives as an historical picture, it will be from his sketches of Paris and the suburbs during the siege by the Germans. More than this, 'Robert Helmont,' perhaps the best of his larger works because the simplest, is for *mise-en-scène* strikingly like 'Aulnay Tower,' and wherein they differ it is at the expense of the probability of the latter. No suggestion is implied that Miss Howard has only copied. Rather, we should say, it were worth her while to study what the masters of the art she attempts have done.

These likenesses to other work, the extreme diversity of the subjects and characters she has chosen, the similarity of the defects in all four of her books, make some inference as to mental characteristics inevitable. Her power seems not to be one of independent creation. There is no intuition, no masterly grasp of human motives and passions. The work is not self-suggested, but waits upon some felicity of surrounding or companionship. It is like a theme in music that a quick ear and ready hand catch and vary to their own purpose—sweet and strong, perhaps, but the trained faculty recognizes it as born not of that brain but of another.

No one need be at any pains to overcome the repugnance which the very unpleasant title 'A Little Upstart' is sure to excite. By the use of common names of people and places Mr. Rideing has produced the same pretence at local color which the Englishman of his type gets by sprinkling Belgravia with Howards and Seymours. Into this he has thrown one or two well-known actual occurrences, and made a grotesque picture of what Boston is *not*, as if there were not a thousand ways already of finding that out. The hero is a writer of "strange little introspective studies." Being "not dramatic, but cold and intellectual," "he liked yielding and demulcent women," so at first sight he falls in love with a face

of "unharrowed fulness" and a figure "as incapable of angularity as a wreath of vapor which, driven here or there, cannot be beaten out of its flexuous beauty." "Her loveliness lifted him out of the indigo in which he had been steeping." What wonder that the two "at once launched out on those aerial waves of sympathy over which young people of congenial natures rapidly propel themselves to paradises from which other voyagers are shut out by the arctic wall of their own incompatibility"? Similar nonsense might be quoted indefinitely, but we spare our readers.

Parts of 'Adrian Vidal' are good enough to rank with first-class novels, so it is a pity that the rest of it was made up of stock incident and hackneyed motive which drag the whole below the average. Mr. Norris does not copy outright, but there are such resemblances, now to Thackeray, now to Black, and now to some one else, that he must have found his suggestions in books rather than in real life. The best of the story is in the portraits of the hero and his friend. 'Vidal' is the young author whom his clever society novel floats for a moment almost on the top of the tide. He is flattered by fashionable ladies till his head is nearly turned. Having, however, a fond not of Bohemianism but of sound English sense, he rescues himself (though, we must own, with no little help from his friend), and bids fair when the tale ends to become a solid man of letters. Mr. Norris's difficulty is the want of invention sufficient to supply adequate incident for the development of such a character. The devices he adopts are the common properties of drama and novel, while he understands little of the alchemy that transforms all it touches. Picked up here and there, the causes and effects that he presents are in no proportion to each other. Mere boyish folly is made to pay only less dearly than downright wrong, and escapades daring enough to be ruinous fall flat. A clearer perception of the comic would have saved him from some absurdities. What laughter would ring in the clubs over Lord St. Ansell, who is at once "an exceptionally sharp man of business" and "a joué of phenomenal wickedness," if it were told that in one of his first calls upon a lady of perfect innocence and modesty, he had ventured to offer her, with the blindest inferences, a diamond pendant? A knave is a knave, not a fool.

'Colonel Enderby's Wife' comes from a hand that is skilful in the setting of a piece; that creates out of glimpses of landscape, bits of interiors, and fragments of toilet an attractive surrounding, in which we are prepared to watch with attentive sympathy the action of the story. Unfortunately there is little more. The figures that walk along the Italian terraces or through the English garden are worse than puppets. They are distorted images, as impossible in their perceptions as they are repelling in their faults. The Colonel's wife is obviously a crude study after Rosamond Vincy in 'Middlemarch': crude because the writer has neither the genius nor the experience which enabled George Eliot to reproduce the tangled web of human emotions. Her selfishness is impossible in a creature so young; for, to the credit of humanity, the like could only come after a long life of hardened scheming for personal ends. She is a wilful child, and caprice by its very nature, as caprice, cannot be consistently and constantly evil. The flying whim must sometimes be caught by the good. The Enderby marriage is brought about by the girl's stepmother, who is afraid of her influence upon a man little better than worthless, whom she herself loves. His life has been avowedly bad, and hers, for all its respectability, is nothing better than ignoble. There is so little to choose between them that they are well mated, but even the superficial reader will be surprised at the com-

fortable and prosperous career the author marks out for them and for Mrs. Enderby, while the poor Colonel lies dead and forgotten. We make no plea for poetic justice: every one knows that the wicked flourisheth like the green bay tree. But he flourishes after his own kind. The calm happiness of home life, the sweet joy of parental affection, are never the outcome of lives like those of Bertie Ames and his wife.

'Adrian Vidal' and 'Colonel Enderby's Wife' are not to be classed together either as to kind or quality, but each does furnish an illustration of a side or an element in English fiction that more and more compels attention. It is a matter about which many readers whose instincts are for the right find it hard to give reasons. Both Mr. Norris and Lucas Malet mean to be moral in intent and decorous in expression. In the latter they succeed. As to the first, they gain their point only at the sacrifice of all logic in facts and in morals. In neither case, in real life, could things be so bad and not be a great deal worse. There is no middle ground in the treatment of such subjects. If a man is to give the truth, he must push to the inevitable conclusions. The only other alternative is to leave the subject entirely. The school for which certain French names stand as representatives, says it is just here we find our great opportunity. In the struggle between passion on one side and moral duty or legal bond on the other, human nature is shown at its utmost, be it at best or worst. If the artist leaves all this unstudied, he has left out the most intense of human experiences. This is like many other arguments to which the answer is not made directly. It is formed by weighing other considerations and determining the preponderance.

The theory to which the English mind is accustomed, and which is adopted more or less by all Saxon races, is that the representations of art are but the lesser part of life—that there are sanctities, like the purity of women, the piety of home, that are of far more consequence—and that for their sake it is best to sacrifice whatever risks their perfection or their permanence. Experience has proved that these depend upon the control and restraint (not the suppression) of one side of human nature. What power fiction may have over that control every one knows, and hence the obligation laid upon every writer of it. In this spirit consciously or unconsciously worked Scott and Miss Austen, and to them is due the withdrawal of the ban under which fiction had been placed wherever the protest of the seventeenth century against dissolute life had prevailed. Their immediate successors followed the same path, and it is almost within the memory of the living only, that the other theory, that all things are fit for art, has begun to be asserted at all hazards. The great minds in England have never fallen victims to it; but a host of lesser writers, some of them unfortunately only too clever, have caught at it with consequences beyond our present purpose to trace. Far too many books like the two before us attempt situations and characters which are only evil in themselves and in their effects. Conscious that to carry out their plots would shock moral sense, they shrink from their own conclusions, perverting the truth, with the double result of spoiling their own work and drawing from the other side accusations of prudishness, straight-lacedness, and hypocrisy. There are other ways of enforcing the same truth, but there is the same outcome to all. No man, still more no woman, has the right to touch such themes who cannot draw from them, without dangerous excitement the warning, the lesson, that life teaches.

We turn with pleasure to 'Madame de Presnel' as a fine example of what can be done to make a deeply interesting story with no appeal to such

motives. Hero and heroine are again an elderly man and a very young woman in Italian surroundings, but the difficulties they encounter, the doubts which separate them, are of the kind that often recur in the course of virtuous lives. Youthful enthusiasm that gladly sacrifices itself, maturer judgment that will discharge honorable obligation at any cost, sanguine recklessness, more self-deceived than deceiving—out of these elements are evolved situations that are none the less stimulating because they are elevating. Though we have to speak from memory rather than from recent examination, the impression is strong that this story is the best the author has given us. The balance of all the parts and the clearness of the separate outlines give a vivid effect to the whole. The side figures are not less attractive than the central group. The young Laure and her Italian husband are delightful. There is no need to credit the author with deep intention of showing the results of mingling classes or races. Such as there is, falls naturally into the course of the tale, and it is pleasant to find again that refined, high-minded side of foreign life, both French and Italian, which had so admirable a presentation in 'Miss Brether-ton.'

'A Millionaire's Cousin' is so slight an affair that we need not delay to do more than give it hearty commendation. The argument is by no means a trite one. That poverty should be no hindrance to true love is an old theme. Wealth has its rights too, and the author has made out her case very forcibly. The scene is Algiers, lightly but picturesquely sketched, and it still has the charm of novelty even after 'Mlle. de Mersac.'

BANCROFT'S HISTORY OF MEXICO.

History of Mexico. Vol. V. 1824-1861. [Vol. XIII. of the Works of Hubert Howe Bancroft.] San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co. 1885. 8vo, pp. 812.

For Mr. Bancroft, Briareus, not Clio, is the muse of history. Coöperative industry has seen no more remarkable development than the "two-story fire-proof building" on Valencia Street, San Francisco, where the historian of the Pacific States, with the aid of a score of trained assistants, is busily at work. It is a manufactory of history, whose output is three or four stout octavos each year. One cannot but think of poor Buckle, with death made bitter to him because he was able to show only a splendid portico and rough-hewn stones scattered about in the place of the stately building he had hoped to rear, and contrast his method of writing history, unaided, and its disappointing results, with that of Mr. Bancroft, which is so steadily moving toward its goal. It might have seemed presumption in the San Francisco bookseller to plan twenty-five years ago to write a series of historical works in thirty-nine volumes. But with one-third of the work already done, and as much more in an advanced state of preparation, the project seems now to have been no less well considered than daring.

'The Native Races of the Pacific States,' which appeared in 1874, was intended by the author to serve merely as an introduction to his main work, namely, histories of Central America, Mexico, the North Mexican States and Texas, California, and the Northwest Coast. Vol. I. of the 'History of Mexico' was published in 1883, containing a list of authorities consulted in the preparation of the series. Some idea of the unequalled material of which Mr. Bancroft has had command may be gained from the fact that this list of authorities fills ninety-one pages. Add the fact that it includes only the more important works in Mr. Bancroft's possession, and that authorities al-

ready cited in his history of Central America are excluded, and we shall not be disposed to dispute the author's claim that no part of his collection is more satisfactorily complete than that pertaining to Mexico. It is simple fact that no historian of Mexico has had such resources.

It is a pleasure to find, too, that the danger of being overwhelmed in the abundance of the material has been very successfully evaded. It is true that there are pages, perhaps some chapters, where it is hard to see the forest for the trees. Sometimes the notes are overloaded, as, for instance, where six authorities are assigned for a mere date about which there is no dispute. Cross-references and reminders and promises seem unnecessarily numerous, though not mere so, it should be remembered, than was almost inevitable where so many different hands were at work. Yet on the whole the reader gets the impression that the vast material has been mastered and well handled.

Especially skill and good judgment have been shown in balancing conflicting authorities, and in drawing a conclusion from disagreeing witnesses. A good instance of this is found, p. 135, in the estimate put upon the varying testimony of Rincon, Baudin, and Farragut—Mexican, Frenchman, American—as to the assault upon Ulua by the French fleet in 1828. A far wider field for the display of these high qualities of the historian, fairness in listening to all witnesses and ability to assign the proper weight to each, is found, of course, in writing the history of the war with the United States, and the success there is certainly great.

We can think of no more severe test of a historian than to ask him to write an orderly and perspicuous narrative of Mexican affairs from 1824 to 1861. The more one studies that period, the more does it seem chaos come again. Carlyle, at one time, in his search for a strong man to glorify, seems to have been attracted to the wars and tumults of Mexico as a promising place to look for his hero, but finally turned in despair from what he called "the great confused phenomenon" to find a subject in Paraguayan Doctor Francia. The history of Mexico is like some parts of its topography—that of Tabasco, for instance, or the other low-lying States along the Gulf, where jungle and morass, lake and river, all run together in inextricable confusion, with no watershed to gather the streams into the valleys, and without sufficient elevation above the ocean to give the rivers a definite current. Mr. Bancroft has gone manfully at the work of ditching and draining. With a full survey of all the events, he has set himself to describe their logic, to refer the endless insurrections and revolutions and pronunciamientos to the political principle which gives them significance, to indicate the divergent party tendencies and opposing forces which have given for resultant the existing political institutions of Mexico. In all this he has been wonderfully successful—in fact, too successful. He takes, as the clue to the labyrinth of Mexico's internal struggles since her independence, the antagonism of political ideas, the contest for supremacy between the Centralist or monarchical party and the Federalist or democratic. Now, we would be far from applying to this theory the Italian proverb, "so good that it is good for nothing," for undoubtedly it contains a great deal of truth, and yields a satisfactory solution of many an intricate feature of the main problem; yet it must be set down as the result of but a partial induction. In fact, it breaks down in the very application which Mr. Bancroft gives it, as he himself tacitly confesses more than once. For example, he acknowledges that Santa Anna cannot fairly be classed with either of these parties, as he was always willing to use either for his own ends, and was attached by principle

and conviction to no party but that of Santa Anna. But to yield the point in the case of such a figure in Mexican affairs is seriously to damage the theory. Like admissions would have to be made in the case of many other leaders. In short, it seems to us that our author, while he recognizes the power of individual selfishness combined with unscrupulous and reckless ambition on the part of Mexico's Generals and Presidents, does not emphasize sufficiently the influence of these personal causes over that of abstract political conceptions. Add a venal army and a restlessly scheming hierarchy, and we have the main elements in the ferment of Mexican history.

The 250 pages devoted to the war with the United States are a very model of compact, accurate, and impartial writing. Mr. Bancroft is, of course, under the necessity of treating that shameful aggression from the standpoint of a historian of Mexico, and consequently his discussion of the foregoing attitude of men and parties in the United States is not full. With this exception, his account of the whole period seems to us the best yet written. The campaigns of Taylor and Scott are intelligently followed and lucidly described. The principal contribution which Mr. Bancroft makes to this part of the history is the judicious revision of the estimates of opposing forces on the various battle-fields, and the vindication of the real patriotic bravery of the Mexican troops, even with their wretched handling. His general estimate of the moral position of the United States in that unjust war is undoubtedly the Mexican estimate, yet just as undoubtedly the correct estimate. It is carved upon the granite shaft which marks, in the grounds at the foot of Chapultepec, the burial-place of the cadets of the Military Academy who fell, so the sternly simple inscription runs, "in the North American Invasion."

We can specify but a few of the excellences of this work. Mooted questions are discussed with such a fulness of information as to compel assent to the cautious conclusions drawn. The relations of the State of Chiapas to Guatemala and to Mexico are so clearly set forth (pp. 22-25) that we do not believe even Mr. Blaine could read and remain unconvinced. Altogether admirable is the account of the way a military oligarchy sustains itself under the mask of democratic institutions: "Having been kept so long under the yoke of a foreign despotism, its equivalent is continued now in the form of military rule; moral courage and independence in certain quarters are paralyzed; and there is presented this singular state of things, namely, a people with a representative government, nominally sustained by universal suffrage, held in helpless subjection by a one-thousandth part of their number armed and organized" (p. 568).

The style of the book presents as much unevenness as would be expected, coming from so many hands. On the whole, if not particularly elegant or luminous, it moves on with straightforward simplicity. One at least of Mr. Bancroft's collaborators, however, has a tendency to highly metaphorical writing which ought to be promptly checked. He it is, no doubt, who alludes to "the fondled vision of lighter burdens," etc. (p. 238), who pictures the "persecuted monarchists wagging their tongues under the protecting folds of clerical gowns" (p. 283), tells us how, on one occasion, "harmony between the general and his division was interrupted by a quagmire of mutual disgust" (p. 366), and who finally throws off all restraint and describes the assault on Chapultepec in the following terms: "It is a music of the spheres; but death wields the baton beneath a lurid canopy, wherein Valkyries chant the dread refrain while watching for their prey" (p. 509). Noticeable are two or three instances

of inadequate translation: *solemnidad*, rendered "solemnity" (p. 10), where the meaning is rather festivity; "the pious fund" (p. 239) as the equivalent of the fund of *piedad*, that is, charity; and the universal literal, and because literal, misleading, translation, "Minister of Relations," which in English would be Secretary of State. The mechanical part of the book is, as a whole, beyond criticism. A very strange fault, however, is the total absence of method in the printing of Spanish words. Usually they are thrown into the text unitalicized, just as if they were well-known English words. At other times they are put in italics or within quotation marks. On one page (133) we get the same word now in italics, now in roman. It seems a needless oversight. We have noted a few misprints: *rial*, invariably except page 415, where it is right, *real*; "come" for came (p. 245); "weighed" for weighted (p. 262); "the person" for no person (p. 293). Note 17, on page 192, gives a reference entirely wrong.

From what has been said it may be inferred that we think this book fully able to stand upon its own merits. We therefore regret that the publishers, in the pamphlet which they issue to accompany the volumes of this series, think it proper to appeal pathetically to "all good men for sympathy and support"—that is, the purchase of Mr. Bancroft's works. When they finally declare that "it should be deemed a solemn duty by every father of a family" to buy their publications, they reach a point in the art of bookselling beyond which it does not seem possible to go, except, perhaps, in the case of "religious" works.

Musical History; with a Roll of the Names of Musicians, and the Times and Places of their Births and Deaths. By G. A. Macfarren. Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black. 1885. Pp. 220.

THERE are, in the new edition of the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' not a few articles which constitute complete treatises on their subjects, and a separate reprint of which would prove very acceptable to those who cannot afford to buy the Cyclopædia itself. Macfarren's 'Musical History' appears thus, but it cannot be said that its separate publication was especially desirable, for it is one of the most unreadable and inadequate articles that have appeared in that admirable work; and its acceptance can only be accounted for by the eminent position occupied by its author among English musicians. The principal fault of Macfarren's book—at least the first part—is that those who need it will not understand it, while those able to understand it will not need it. It would be unfair, however, to lay too much stress on this objection, for an inability to make their meaning clear is a characteristic of almost all theoretical writers on music. A more serious objection is the pedantic minuteness with which the author discusses certain insignificant technical points, to the exclusion of other much more important considerations—a matter of some importance in a treatise which endeavors to compress musical history and theory into 143 pages, in large type. Thus, to take one case, a page is devoted to the verbal errors made by Boethius in translating the Greek principles of music into Latin; and why? Because Boethius was for some time used as a text-book at English universities—institutions which, we need not say, have played an absolutely insignificant rôle in the history of music.

In a treatise on musical theory and history the reader would hardly look for the statement of a new principle of logic, or for humor; yet both these qualities are present in Macfarren's book and constitute its unique charm. It is on page 63 that modern logic is enriched by a new method

of reasoning. The author does not agree with the "common supposition that Puritan influence impelled the decadence of music in England." This notion is refuted by the fact that "an entirely musical composition," "The Siege of Rhodes," was performed in 1656 "under the express license of Cromwell." "In truth," the author continues, "this [Puritan] influence stirred the spirit of opposition in persons of a different tendency, and was virtually the cause of a very powerful counteraction, and through this of many highly significant things as to the perpetuation of our music of the past, if not of the continuance of our music in the future." Henceforth it will be understood that the modern clergy did not oppose Darwinism, since they actually benefited science by the counteraction they caused in the minds of men of science by their opposition.

The author's humor comes in, also, in his treatment of Wagner, to whom he devotes almost a page, not, however, without apologizing for such a waste of space—almost as much as he had given to Boethius and to Purcell! In his eagerness to prove that Wagner stole all his principles from his predecessors, and at the same time that they are fallacious, he involves himself in a neat contradiction. No less than three times he points out that Wagner's "principles were all gathered from antecedent reformers," and in speaking of another composer he alludes to them as "the true faith of the operatic composer." In the case of Wagner, however, he changes his mind—"Ja, Bauer, das ist was Anderes"—and informs the puzzled reader that it is "the opposition of one writer to all the musicians in the world," etc. This passage, which occurs on page 132, deserves to be remembered, for it will be mentioned among the curiosities of musical literature some day.

Shakespeare-Notes. By F. A. Leo. London: Trübner & Co. 1885.

IN this volume a well-known student of Shakespeare has brought together the various emendations he has proposed to the text of that author, which have hitherto been scattered through divers periodicals. To them he has added a number of new readings heretofore unpublished. The work does not differ materially from the hundred others on the same subject which have been produced, and the thousand similar ones that are yet to be produced. The emendations are directed very largely to the crucial points against which commentators have raged for generations and have not as yet prevailed. Still, the most determined stickler for the sense or nonsense of the original reading can hardly fail to be disarmed by the tone the author assumes. One cannot cherish much wrath against a man who frankly confesses in one place that he has in the past proposed some rather extravagant readings; who in another place asserts that he does not look upon it as a crime "to give the merely one-hundredth emendating reading of a passage where ninety-nine have been given by others"; and goes on to add that among these ninety-nine sinners he has twice sinned himself, but considers that, after all, his own readings, now rejected by himself, are better than the "ridiculous nonsense" perpetrated by others.

Of the emendations contained in this volume, it may be said in general that a very few are good, some are ingenious, and some are grotesque. The author is seen at his best, for illustration, in his treatment of the noted crux in the first speech of the Duke to Angelo at the very opening of "Measure for Measure." By his rearrangement of the words and lines he makes good sense. Could we only feel reasonably confident that it was Shakespeare's arrangement and Shakespeare's sense! On the other hand, he is at his

worst in an emendation over which he chuckles with delight. The last part of the speech of *Hamlet's* mother, "What act that roars so loud and thunders in the index?" is changed into "thunders in thy chest." After this delicious piece of bathos there cannot well be anything to cause surprise. One need not be astonished, therefore, at the reasoning found on page 54. The fact that a certain manuscript has been discovered to be a forgery is adduced as a strong evidence of the accuracy of a form found in it, "for, no doubt, the forger will have explored all existing material, to give the most genuine form then in use, 'the better to beguile.'" This is something honestly worthy of the peculiar logic by which the Baconian theory is supported.

The Philosophy of Disenchantment. By Edgar Everson Saltus. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 1885.

THIS volume contains an exposition of the pessimistic dogmas of Leopardi, Schopenhauer, and Hartmann, with a slender biography of each. But the author does not present his subject merely as matter of information: with all his seeming diplomatic reserve he writes in a proselytizing spirit. Pessimism is the youngest of men's faiths, he says; but his belief in its future, in its capability of self-correction and expansion and its sufficiency to become the permanent expression of intellectual conviction, at least among the exquisite tasters of the fruit of the Tree of Life, is not concealed. Buddhism transplanted, and, in obedience to the dictate of the practical West, shorn of its myth, is to be a system regulating the lives and ordering the thoughts of men in the enlightened districts of America, as well as among German students and anomalous Englishmen. Certainly an increasing amount of attention is being given to the theories here under review, by thoughtful as well as merely curious readers; and to the uninitiated the present primer of the latest suicidal faith serves well enough for edification. The kernel of the nut is here, and after eating it and digesting it duly the reader may sit down in his novitiate; and, seeking thereafter not pleasure but the avoidance of pain, he may reach a qualified repose in that region of contemplation which is the home of genius, among the creations of art, music, and poetry, and may find the hope and purpose and consolation of life in the imaginative foretaste of that blessed day when the earth, according to Renan's suggestion, shall be made to blow out its own bowels by some gigantic explosive, or in some other way the harakiri of the universe shall be committed.

Pessimism is not so young as is plausibly represented. The snake has got a new skin, perhaps not more than twenty-five years old, as is said, but the creature is no less the same old serpent that has lain coiled about Igdrasil since the gray dawn of time. The substance of what the newcomers say of the burden of existence is nearly as ancient as suffering itself: all bibles, all sages have doled it out. Now it reappears systematized, as they say, in obedience to the requirement of the modern scientific spirit, and with a fanciful metaphysic on which to hang its rags and shreds of truth. It is because it is essentially so trite that it is difficult to combat; it is because its facts are as old as the nervous system and the selfish heart, and all its quotations are from the most unexceptionable standard authors, that it is plausible—in fact, that it is undeniably true in large portions of its practical criticism on life as now lived broadly and among all the tribes of men. But in its attitude toward this mass of truth, in the spirit evoked in it by contemplation of these facts, in the sheer absurdities of its schemes for salvation by what is practically a self-mutilation of the whole race, or by a species

of dynamite the discovery of which might make Rossa die of joy, modern pessimism has an evil preëminence.

In reading these pages, which set forth the state of continual want and consequent misery in which all men by nature are, one often thinks that the normal man in this system is a sort of Broken shadow of Carlyle's famous Shoe-Black, who required all the starry spaces and their worlds, all this universe altogether, for himself alone, to make him happy. Such voracious avidity the pessimist seems to think belongs to man. Health, youth, liberty, and well being, we are told, are the greatest blessings of life and the material of happiness; whereupon follows the conclusion that, as these are negative, happiness is negative—or, what amounts to the same thing, a state of indifference. Now, to hazard an affirmation, might not one say that these truly are four more or less necessary conditions of happiness, but the element of joy is of the soul itself; and one must have great confidence in the largeness and universality of his personal experience, and in the wisdom of his interpretation of it, to assert that joy which fills the spirit to the full is not independent of these conditions? This affirmation is merely to call to mind the opposing conceptions of happiness under which one asks whether every deprivation is a pain: whether every desire is felt with a pang; whether the existence of a Higher toward which men strive means that they suffer because they can look above; whether the law of progress is in its structure a sentence of misery to those who profit by it and are made subject to it. The Shoe-Black is deprived of the moon, to be sure, and if it is a real pain to him, he may sit in the corner undisturbed and have his cry out; but of the disciple of Buddha and Plato may not one require a more sensible proceeding? The necessary delimitation of human desires by place, and age, and station, and birth, and fortune is soon learned; and, of old, philosophers were expected to be the first and most easily reconciled of the babes who had found out how far the human hand will reach toward heaven.

But it is not our purpose to pursue the suggestions which the recurring apparition of the humorous Shoe-Black brought with it, as we read the details of the theory that the sorrow of the world springs from the powerlessness of men to appropriate to themselves all they see and covet. If that be the case, little pity need be expended on their travail. This and the other cognate theories exhibit the face of the world as it looks when viewed, from a standpoint of unmixt and disappointed selfishness, by minds to which spirituality is a word without meaning. If there is no supplementary revelation, the new faith may well sigh for its own destruction, even if other things should happen to survive. It is amusing to notice that the worst enemies of the "young" religion are said to be the Socialists, to whom the folly of trying to possess themselves of things is not evident. The author plainly looks on them as necessarily prejudiced against the pessimistic doctrines, though probably no group of men is more profoundly convinced of the misery of general life throughout the world, or believes more entirely that cardinal doctrine of Schopenhauer that compassion is the basis of ethics. The Socialist, it seems, may be abandoned by the proselytizing pessimist to his perverse belief that it is not the death of the body for which the whole creation groans, nor extinction that shall be the final consummation of all things; he will not hope for the annihilation of the will, nor work at the problem of universal emasculation. Witles, blinded Socialist! he, too, will fall into the pit, will marry and have children, and trust in the ancient promise that when he has justified his hope for the regeneration of men by such

work as his hand can do, and has gone to his rest, his seed shall rise up and call him blessed.

Lessons in Elementary Practical Physics. By Balfour Stewart and W. W. Haldane Gee. Vol. I. General Physical Processes. Macmillan & Co. 1885.

THIS very pretty little volume is the first of three. The two which are promised are to be concerned, vol. II, with electricity and magnetism; vol. III, with heat, light, and sound. The work does not distinguish itself very noticeably from other text-books of physical manipulation. It contains the usual superficial counsels concerning the details of measurements. The student is not supposed to have any training in the instrument-maker's shop, or to know what is and what is not likely to be accurately constructed; nor is he taught to make any mathematical study of the errors of his instruments. Instead of going through a large number of easy manipulations, he had much better be confined to the thorough study of a small portion of the more difficult apparatus. In everything relating to computation the book is peculiarly weak. Kater's old value of the metre is used (being attributed apparently to Mr. Warren De la Rue), and barometer scales are corrected accordingly. On page 88 is a table the third and fourth columns of which contain respectively the arithmetical and geometrical means of the numbers in the first two columns. The true difference between the two means of these numbers would amount in no case to more than two in the seventh place of decimals; and yet the means are given only to the fourth place of decimals, and in one case the geometrical mean is represented as the larger. An example of ciphering for ciphering's sake, such as it would be difficult to match, is said to be borrowed from Merriman's Method of Least Squares. It is worth notice as a curiosity. An angle is four times measured with a theodolite reading to every fifth second, the mean having a probable error of 1".4; six times with a transit reading to minutes, the mean having a probable error of 0".4; and five times with a sextant reading to every tenth second, the mean having a probable error of 6". These three determinations are then combined with weights as 27:1:16! It luckily happens that the measure with the transit accords with that by the theodolite; otherwise the weighted mean of the three determinations would not be so good as that by the theodolite alone, as could be mathematically shown by taking account of the probable errors. It is to be hoped that Mr. Merriman gives this as an example of how observations ought not to be treated.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

- Anderton, T. Yule-Tide: A Cantata. Words by Julia Goddard. Novello, Ewer & Co. 63 cents.
Barrett, B. F. Heaven Revealed: A Popular Presentation of Swedenborg's Disclosures. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates. \$1.
Balzac, H. Père Goriot. Translated. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.
Burnley, J. Sir Titus Salt, and George Moore. Cassell & Co. \$1.
Brooks, B. A. Phil Vernon and his Schoolmasters. Phillips & Hunt. \$1.
Cowen, F. H. Sleeping Beauty: A Cantata in a Prologue and Four Scenes. Poem by F. Hueffer. Novello, Ewer & Co. 63 cents.
Crafts, W. F. What the Temperance Century has Made Certain. Funk & Wagnalls. 75 cents.
Dixon, W. H. Her Majesty's Tower. Illustrated. In 2 vols. \$3.50.
Dvorak, A. Patriotic Hymn. Music for Chorus and Orchestra. Novello, Ewer & Co. 38 cents.
Eight Studies of the Lord's Day. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.
Erben, K. J. The Spectre's Bride: A Dramatic Cantata. Music for Soli, Chorus, and Orchestra, by A. Dvorak. Novello, Ewer & Co. 75 cents.
Everts, Dr. W. W. The Sabbath: Its Permanence, Promise, and Defence. E. B. Treat. \$1.
Fowler, F. Oil Painting: A Handbook for the Use of Students and Schools. Cassell & Co. \$1.50.
Fowler, F. Drawing in Charcoal and Crayon, for the Use of Students and Schools. With Eight Studies from Original Designs by the Author. Cassell & Co. \$2.50.
Gaye, Selma. The World's Lumber Room. Illustrated. Cassell & Co. \$1.
Gounod, C. Mors et Vita: A Sacred Trilogy. Vocal Score, with Pianoforte Accompaniment, by O. R. Brown. Novello, Ewer & Co. \$1.50.

Hodson, H. E. *Golden Legend: A Dramatic Cantata.* Words by H. W. Longfellow. Novello, Ewer & Co. 25 cents.

Jackson, Helen. *A Century of Dishonor.* New ed. enlarged. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

Kirton, J. W. Dr. Guthrie, Father Mathew, Joseph Livesey. Cassell & Co. 40 cents.

Mackey, T. J. *The Hazen Court-Martial.* D. Van Nostrand. \$2.50.

Morris, F. G. *The Phrase: A Monograph.* The Author. Easthampton, Mass.

Payn, J. *The Luck of the Darrells: A Novel.* Harper's Handy Series. 25 cents.

Parker, J. *Apostolic Life.* Vol. 3. Funk & Wagnalls. \$1.50.

Perry, Nora. *For a Woman: A Novel.* Boston: Ticknor & Co.

Reed, J. C. *Conduct of Lawuits Out of and In Court.* Revised and rewritten. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$3.75.

Roe, E. P. *Driven Back to Eden.* Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

Roe, E. P. *An Original Belle.* Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

Robinson, F. W. *The Courting of Mary Smith: A Novel.* Harper's Franklin Square Library. 20 cents.

Small Yachts: Their Design and Construction Exemplified by the Ruling Types of Modern Practice. Illustrated. Forest and Stream Publishing Co.

Spottswood, Mrs. Lucy A. *Lodebar.* Phillips & Hunt. \$1.

Stebbins, Dr. R. P. *A Common-Sense View of the Books of the Old Testament.* Boston: Unitarian Sunday-School Society.

Thayer, Emma Homan. *Wild Flowers of Colorado.* With 24 Plates Chromo-Lithographed from the Original Water-Color Sketches. Cassell & Co. \$7.50.

Weatherly, F. E. *Through the Meadows.* Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co.

Wise, Dr. D. *Boy Travellers in Arabia: or, from Boston to Bagdad.* Illustrated. Phillips & Hunt. 90 cents.

Fine Arts.

ASIATIC TERRACOTTAS IN THE LOUVRE MUSEUM.—II.

MR. BALTAZZI'S estate is situated on the borders of the Ægean, about half-way between Smyrna and Pergamon. The chief village within its boundaries is Ali-aga, lying five miles south of the ruins of Myrina, which are now a desert place called Kalabassary. The town of Myrina is familiar to numismatists for its fine silver coins, but scarcely anything worth notice is known about its history. It seems to have been a quiet provincial city, politically thrown into the shade by its two powerful neighbors, Cyme and Pergamon. The necropolis of Kalabassary extends over two adjacent hills, one of which is crowned with the ruins of an ancient acropolis. The site was first visited by M. Pullan in 1861, who spent some hours there on his way from Ali-aga to Elæa. M. Pullan reports that he collected on the spot a few coins of Myrina, but says nothing about the necropolis, which had not yet been discovered. This only happened about ten years later, when the hills surrounding Kalabassary began to be ploughed. At first the peasants took no heed of the terracottas, and broke them to pieces. One man, however, carried off a little figure to Ali-aga, and gave it to his child for a doll. This attracted the notice of M. E. de Baltazzi, the proprietor's brother, who was living at the time in Ali-aga; he immediately went to Kalabassary, and proceeded to make regular excavations in the necropolis. After having collected a number of figures, he commenced digging at Cyme, the site of which was not yet, as is now the case, planted with vines, and discovered some statuettes which he told me were of archaic style. Unfortunately, he was not aware of the artistic and commercial value of Greek terracottas, which only just then began to excite interest in Europe. Some specimens from Myrina were sent to M. Aristides Baltazzi, the proprietor, at Constantinople; the rest were left unguarded in the house at Ali-aga, and, after M. E. de Baltazzi's departure, were stolen and sold at Smyrna, whence the figures made their way to Athens and Paris. When M. Waddington, as we have related in our former article, wrote to M. Baltazzi to inquire about Asiatic terracottas, this gentleman could only send him the few figures which he had previously secured in his town seat on the Bosphorus. Meanwhile, the peasants of Kalabassary, who had become acquainted with the dealers in Smyrna, began to excavate and to collect terracottas on their own account; thus it happened that a great many figures were sent to

Europe previous to 1880, and enriched private collections under the name of Cymæan, Gryniæan, Phocæan, or Ephesian. Ever since 1883, when the French excavations were interrupted, the peasants have continued to dig secretly upon the spot, and terracottas from Myrina are by no means rare in the current traffic in antiquities.

Early in the summer of 1880 M. Pottier and myself were sent to Myrina by the direction of the French School in Athens, with the object of exploring methodically the necropolis, which had hitherto been abandoned to unscientific pillage. Our excavations lasted, with some interruptions, till the month of October, 1882, when a great misfortune put an end to them: the young archaeologist, M. Veyries, to whom the continuation of the work had been intrusted, fell ill in Myrina and died at Smyrna. Our firman, too, had now expired, and a final division of our booty was effected: one-third of the discoveries was given over to the Turkish Government, one-third to M. Baltazzi, and the rest to the French School. M. Baltazzi most generously abandoned his share to the School, which now possessed a collection of more than 900 figures, vases, bronzes, and other objects. The unfortunate terracottas which fell into the hands of the Turks were carried off to the Tchiny-Kiosk Museum in Constantinople, where they have been treated with utter neglect and most arbitrarily restored. The rest of the collection was transferred to Athens, whence the choicest part of it, numbering about 500 pieces, was sent to the Louvre. A special room has been devoted to the spoils of Myrina and will be opened to the public about the 15th of October. Reports on the excavations, accompanied by photographs, have been published in the *Bulletin de Correspondance Hellénique*, the journal of the French School in Athens; and a volume embodying the results of the whole campaign is now in preparation, together with a general catalogue.

Our chief object during the diggings was not to discover a great many terracottas, but principally to ascertain the manner in which they were disposed in the graves. The dead were generally buried, rarely incinerated; when this was the case the terracottas seem to have been burnt on the same pyre with the body. Many tombs contained small tablets of bronze on which the name of the deceased is inscribed *en pointillé*. About nine graves out of ten yielded no objects, or nothing but paltry earthenware; others, especially children's graves, were brimful of terracottas, as many as fifty having been discovered in a single tomb. The offerings are not arranged in any order, but lie pell-mell in the pit, especially about the head and the feet of the deceased. The survivors certainly had no desire, as was the case in Etruria, to adorn the sepulchral resting-place on the model of the terrestrial dwellings. It even seems certain that they often smashed the statues before throwing them into the grave, for the head of a figure has many times been discovered at a great distance from the body. In numberless cases the head or some limb was broken off and not to be found in the grave, which proves that the mutilations had taken place before the burial.

The sepulchral furniture of the tombs comprises two classes of objects: the domestic implements which may have belonged to the deceased, and the votive offerings brought by his relations and friends. In the first class we notice strigils, bronze mirrors, vases of every shape, glass implements; in the second, which is the more important, we find terracottas, coins, very thin golden and silver jewels, amulets, beads, etc. Many of the former give us a curious insight into the perfections of Greek pottery at that period, viz.: in the three centuries which elapsed between the death of Alexander the Great and the Christian era. With the exception of a few archaic and a few

late sepulchres, the 5,000 graves which we opened in Myrina all belong to the Alexandrine and Greco-Roman epoch, when the city seems to have reached the highest degree of wealth and prosperity.

The Myrinaean *coroplasts*, or manufacturers of terracottas, were certainly influenced by the models of their brethren in Tanagra. The same fact had already been noticed in Cyrenaica and in Southern Italy, and goes to prove that the moulds used in Tanagra freely travelled through the whole Hellenic world. Almost identical figures have been discovered in Myrina and in Tanagra: the difference of style is only due to the retouching and painting, which seems to have been more carefully done in Boeotia than elsewhere. Among the figures of Tanagraean style that have been discovered in Myrina, we may mention here an admirable set of fourteen draped maidens, all found in a single grave, which, when placed in a certain order, take the general aspect of a triangle, and remind one of the sculptured figures on the pediments of Greek temples.

By far the greater number of statuettes found at Myrina are quite unlike the figures of Tanagra, and belong to an entirely different school of art. In Tanagra, the prevailing type, if we consider the terracottas of the best period, is that of a draped maiden or woman, standing or sitting in the attitude of repose. The subjects generally belong to private life; nude figures of gods and goddesses are exceedingly rare. In Myrina, on the contrary, resting or sitting figures are an exception; the statues of Venus, Eros, Bacchus, Victory, and Hercules are very numerous; and the influence of the Pergamian school of sculpture may be traced with perfect certainty in nearly all the more important figures. The terracottas from Myrina stand to those of Tanagra in the same relation as the Pergamian frieze of the great altar to the exquisite statues of the Nike temple in Athens. Again, while replicas of celebrated statues are not to be found in Tanagra, the necropolis of Myrina has yielded several copies of the Cnidian and Coan Venus by Praxiteles, of the Herakles type created by Lysippus, of athletes, hermaphrodites, and other subjects, the models of which must have enjoyed great reputation, as we possess marble copies from them of the Greco-Roman period. Most of the larger statuettes are winged, and their movements are exceedingly bold. The draperies, too, are treated in a free style very much resembling that of the Pergamian high-reliefs. The two most frequent types—some tombs contained thirty or more specimens of each—are the Siren and Eros with folded wings; but none of these are of superior workmanship, and they seem to have belonged to the poorer sort of votive offerings. Tanagraean figures rarely exceed ten inches in height; many statues from Myrina are three or four times as large. Another characteristic feature is the frequent mention of the artist's name on the basis of the terracotta or on its reverse, no signature having yet been discovered on the statuettes from Tanagra. Finally, we must mention a considerable number of large groups, banquets, scenes of love, and the like, which also betray the influence of the Rhodian and Pergamian school of sculpture, where similar complicated arrangements had come into fashion.

Some figures might, at the first glance, be taken for works of the archaic period; but it is easy to perceive that they are only pseudo-archaic, and repeat, with intentional awkwardness or stiffness, a model of ancient times to which religious ideas were attached. Such are a beautiful bust of Demeter, with her hands pressed on her bosom, and many curious statues of naked goddesses, adorned with high gilded diadems, with heavy bracelets on their arms and thighs, who recall, by their childish and silly smile, the works of Greek

sculpture before Phidias. But these, like the imitations of Boeotian models, are only exceptions, and by far the greater part of the terracottas from Myrina bear the mark of a quite definite and particular style, intermediate between the noble simplicity of Athenian art and the picturesque tendency to effect of the Greco-Roman school. Indeed, there exists a close analogy between many graceful terracottas from Myrina (representing Erotes, dancers, flute-players, followers of Bacchus) and the paintings discovered on the walls of the Greco-Roman villas in Pompeii.

The charming qualities of our Asiatic terracottas are counterbalanced by many serious defects, which may be traced both in Greek literature and art after the age of Alexander the Great. Their grace is not free from mannerism, nor the boldness of their movements from violence. The heads are generally too small, the legs too long and too slender. From a purely artistic point of view, they are certainly inferior to the delightful figures found at Tanagra; but, on the other hand, they can claim a variety of motives, an appearance of vigor and physical health, which contrasts with the dreamy and al-

most melancholy exquisiteness of their brethren from Boeotian tombs. On the whole, we may fairly admire a people among whom humble workmen, not unlike our manufacturers of paltry religious emblems, succeeded in bringing forth such charming and graceful images, to shed a ray of joy and beauty on the silent resting places of the dead. Thus every new conquest of archaeology on Hellenic ground, however modest and unpretending the recovered works of art may be, adds a new lustre to the eternal radiance of Hellenic art.

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